

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Other names/site number: _____
 Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Beachey, Capital and D streets on the north, 9th and 10th streets on the east, the bluffs and F Street on the south, and 5th and 6th streets on the west

City or town: Lewiston State: ID County: 069 Nez Perce
 Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

Number of Resources within Property—newly identified within present Boundary Increase area

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>50</u>	<u>16</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>50</u>	<u>16</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 30 — Breier Building, listed 13 June 1986, within present Boundary Increase area; Lewiston Historic District, listed 5 June 1975, and Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase), listed 7 September 1984, totaling 29 contributing buildings outside present Boundary Increase area. The resource count for the original 1975 and 1984 Lewiston Historic District is based on information in the 1984 Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase) Nomination form.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE / specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE / business
- COMMERCE/TRADE / professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE / department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE / restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE / warehouse
- RECREATION AND CULTURE / theater
- RECREATION AND CULTURE / music facility
- SOCIAL / meeting hall
- FUNERARY / mortuary
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION / manufacturing facility
- DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE / specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE / business
- COMMERCE/TRADE / professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE / financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE / restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE / warehouse
- RELIGION / religious facility
- EDUCATION / school
- SOCIAL / meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT / other
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION / manufacturing facility
- DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / institutional housing
- WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN / Romanesque
- LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Commercial Style
- MODERN MOVEMENT / Moderne
- MODERN MOVEMENT / Art Deco
- MODERN MOVEMENT / International Style
- MODERN MOVEMENT
- NO STYLE

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STUCCO, CERAMIC TILE, GLASS, WOOD / Plywood/particle board, STONE / Sandstone, STONE / Other, METAL / Steel, METAL / Aluminum, CONCRETE, TERRA COTTA, ASPHALT, SYNTHETICS

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The current Lewiston Historic District Boundary Increase area is a portion of Lewiston’s downtown commercial core that developed during the 1890s to 1970s period as the town expanded to the east along the riverside flats (Figure 1). Most buildings in this 30-acre parcel were constructed between 1900 and 1930, while a few date to the 1880s, 1890s, or the 1930s through the 1970s. In general, buildings become progressively younger as one moves from west to east. All buildings within the Boundary Increase area were built in, or updated to, architectural styles or forms common throughout the nation during the 1880s through 1970s period, generally simple and modest expressions of nationally popular styles and forms.



Figure 1. Main Street at the western edge of the Lewiston Historic District Boundary Expansion area. View to the southeast.

Main Street, the area’s primary thoroughfare, passes northwest to southeast through the downtown area, generally paralleling the Clearwater River to the north and a high natural bluff—Normal Hill—to the south. Other roads, oriented at irregular angles, are reminders of Lewiston’s origins as a small unplanned mining supply camp. As the town developed, lots were platted and buildings constructed facing the roads, resulting in trapezoidal lots and thus structures oriented at

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

and with footprints reflecting various angles. The Boundary Increase area contains sixty-six buildings: fifty-nine retail/service industry structures, three with fraternal lodges on the upper levels; two theaters; two apartment buildings; and one single-family residence. Buildings lining Main Street are generally share party walls and contain retail spaces, with theaters and fraternal lodges also in this highly trafficked area. Most commercial buildings in the less visible areas north and south of Main Street are freestanding structures, many of which functioned as horse- or automobile-related facilities—livery stables, hauling services, automobile dealerships, auto repair shops and gas stations. A few residential buildings remain at the southern margin of the Boundary Increase area, a reminder of the homes that intermingled with downtown businesses before improved transportation allowed residents to move out of the urban core. Most commercial buildings in the Boundary Increase area are either one-story structures with plate glass storefronts or two-story buildings with storefronts on the first floor and residential or office space on the upper level. Two Main Street buildings—the Breier Building (Resource 36) and the Masonic Temple (Resource 28) rise to five and three stories respectively, towering above surrounding structures (Figure 2). Nearly all buildings are load-bearing brick, usually with stucco, tile, or brick veneer. Roofs are generally flat with flat or low stepped parapets, and rear additions are common (Figures 3 to 6). Broad concrete sidewalks separate the Main Street buildings from the street, and tall leafy trees and low planter boxes shade and accent the walkways. Narrower concrete sidewalks border some secondary streets where shade trees and street furniture are rare. Today most buildings in the downtown commercial core are occupied, and the area appears prosperous and flourishing.



Figure 2. Main Street as viewed from 9th Street; the large building in the center is the Masonic Temple (Resource Number 28). View to the northwest.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 3. Ninth Street as viewed from D Street; building at right is Idaho Impressions Inc. (Resource Number 42). View to the southwest.



Figure 6. New 6th Street; building at far left is the former Auto Body Works (Nomination Number 56). View to the north.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

The growing economy and bolstering commercial development had an enormous impression on the modernization of downtown Lewiston. Money came into the community allowing for new commerce and Mid-Century Modern styles, which directly changed the look and feel of the historic downtown to a modernized community. This is evident by the dates of alterations and is seen in the trends of storefront remodels and alterations that took place post-war in the 1950s-60s (indicated in the inventory below). Nearly all of the Boundary Increase buildings have been modified over the years as store configurations changed and facades were modernized. This is a reflection of the growing economic development and commerce in the downtown. In the Boundary Increase area: 50 buildings have been determined contributing elements in the Lewiston Historic District Boundary Increase area (one of which is already listed on the NRHP), while 16 have been determined non-contributing due to severely compromised integrity or lack of antiquity. Relatively little modern infill has occurred in the Boundary Increase area: only two buildings are of modern (1970s) construction.

Documentation for the Lewiston Historic District Extension (1984)

The new 1890-1970 period of significance was applied to the two other nominations for the district. After reviewing the previously listed Lewiston Historic District Extension from 1984, it was determined that two buildings previously considered noncontributing, would now actually be contributing to the overall district based on the new period of significance. The two buildings from the 1984 District are:

- Building # 19: Martin Insurance at 330 Main Street; constructed in 1904/09 and altered in 1940/50
- Building # 23: 300 Main Street; constructed in 1945

Narrative Description

This section begins with Table 1, which lists each building in the Boundary Increase area, the approximate date of construction and other information, followed by Boundary Increase area location and sketch maps (Figures 7 and 8). Detailed descriptions of the district, including architectural style discussions and the required SHPO Inventory List Forms—one form for each Boundary Increase area building—follow the maps.

Table 1. List of all Buildings within the Boundary Increase Area

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
1		Headmasters School of Hair Design,		602, 604 Main	1915, c1950-60	No	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
		Main Street Dance Studio					
2	69-18047	Penney Lane; Gift World Inc.	J. C. Penney	610, 610½ Main	1904, c1950	No	C
3	69-18046	Main Street Market, 13 Wayz Tattoo, Main Street Lighting	Porter Block	618, 620, 622, 628 Main	1906, c1970	No	C
4	69-18045	Gateway Church	Payless	630 Main	1903, c1950-60	No	C
5	69-18044	The Diamond Shop (west section)	Gibson's Men's Clothing	642 Main	1905, c1950-60	No	C
6	69-18043	The Diamond Shop (east section)	Rodero Club	700 Main	1902, c1960	No	C
7	69-18042	(Former) Gateway Church	Klings	704 Main	1906, c1970	No	C
8	69-18042-B	Discovery Antiques, Second Chance Thrift		706, 708 Main	1906, c1970	No	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
Store							
9	69-18041	Plaid & Pearls		710, 710½ Main	1910	Yes	C
10	69-18040	Nez Perce Recovery Center	Theatorium, Roxy Theater	714 Main	1912, c1950-60	No	C
11	69-18039	Largent's		716 Main	1910, c1960	No	C
12	69-18038	(Former) Mill End Fabrics (west section)	J. J. Newberry	800 Main	1905, 1960	No	NC
13	69-18038-B	(Former) Mill End Fabrics (east section)	J. J. Newberry	800 Main	1905, 1960	No	NC
14	69-18037	Lewis Clark Association of Realtors	Dean's Jewelry	810 Main	1917, c1950	No	C
15	69-18036	Men Salon, (Former) Main St. Tattoo	Traditional Sportsman	812, 814 Main	1920, c1970	No	C
16	69-18035	Southern Sass, Allen & Company Salon	Osmer's Block	816, 816½, 818 Main	1917, c1990	No	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
17	69-18034	Goicoechea Law Offices, Naughty or Nice, Service Alternatives	Morris Block	826, 828, 830 Main	1917, c1990	No	C
18	69-18033	Art Uncorked at the Fourth Wall Studio Art Gallery	Morris Block	832 Main	1905, c1970	No	C
19	69-18032	(Former) B&I Computer Systems, That One Place	Billings Block	836, 838, 840 Main	1922, c1980	No	C
20	69-18031	Barber Shop, Zen Readings, Time Shop	Metronome Dance Academy, Casey's	842, 844, 846, 848, 848½ Main	1916, c1970	No	C
21	69-18030	Castellaw Kom Architects / CKA		850 Main	1906, c1950-60	No	C
22	69-18030-B	Bombshell Beauty Hair Nails Tanning		852 Main	1906, c1950	No	C
23	69-18029	Emperor of India King		854 Main	1920,	No	NC

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
		Thai Restaurant (west section)			c1990		
24	69-18029-B	Emperor of India King Thai Restaurant (east section)		854 Main	1910, c1990	No	NC
25	69-18028	Wells Fargo	American Bank and Trust Company	868 Main	1926, c2002	No	NC
26	69-18027	Norco	Willett Brothers	861, 863 Main	1920, c1960	No	C
27	69-18026	Dantz Dynamix	Chas. Parker Auto Sales Agency	859 Main	1916, c1960	No	NC
28	69-4344	Masonic Temple	Temple Theatre, Masonic Temple	855 Main	1902, c1970	Yes	C
29	69-18025	US Bank		835 Main	1957, c1990	No	C
30	69-18024	Follett's Furniture		825 Main	1925,	No	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
		(east section)			c1960		
31	69-18024-B	Follett's Furniture (west section)		825 Main	1925, c1960	No	C
32	69-18023	Picture Gallery		821 Main	1926, c1960	No	C
33	69-18022	Sylvan Furniture	Montgomery Ward & Company	815 Main	1923, c1970	No	NC
34	69-18021	Avista Utilities		803 Main	Modern – 1975	No	NC
35	69-18020	Happy Days Corporate Office		703 Main	1918, 2013	No	NC
36	69-11381	Breier Building, Apartments, Confluence Christian High School, Main Street Grill (east section)	C. J. Breier Building	631, 633, 635 Main	1923, c1990	Yes (listed)	C
37	69-18019	Main Street Grill (west)		631 Main	1923, c1990	No	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
		section)					
38	69-18018	(Former) Zions Bank		623 Main	1966, 2000s	No	C
39	69-18017	Alexander Investors LLC Strip Mall		621 Main	1966, c2000s	No	C
40	69-18016	Liberty Theater	Liberty Theater	611 Main	1902, c1920	Yes	C
41	69-7616	I.O.O.F. Hall	I.O.O.F. No. 8	609 Main	1895, c1980	No	C
42	69-18059	Idaho Impressions Inc., Hydraulic Warehouse Inc.		844 D, 121 9th	1920, c1990	Yes	C
43		Marshall's Auto Service	Arco Gas Station	865 D	1950, 1971	No	NC
44		K & G Construction		625 D	1935, 1979, 1984	No	NC
45		Inland Auto Glass	Lewiston Dray Co.	225 7 th	1905, c1970	No	C
46		Image! Design Center		523 D	1935, c1970	Yes	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
47		The Lewiston Tribune Main Office	Gray-Webb Buick Dealership	505 Capital	1948, 1961, 1979	Yes	C
48		Mad Dash Grocery & Restaurant Delivery	Gray-Webb Buick Dealership	502 Beachey	1960, c1990	No	C
49		Rudolphs Auto Service	Gray-Webb Buick Dealership Service Garage	508 Beachey	1948, c1990	No	C
50	69-18052	G & A Wheel & Frame	Creamer's Wheel & Frame, Lewiston Radio Repair	847 F	1946, c1990	No	C
51	69-18050	Project 12 Properties LLC Commercial Building	Star Dray & Transfer Company	835 F	1925, c1970	No	C
52	69-18049	Shinn Reimers Satellite Sales & Service	McMonigle Chevrole	831 F, 833 F, 119 New 6th	1925, c1965	Yes	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
t							
53	69-18053	Yates Building		818 F	1956, c1980	No	C
54	69-18054	Community Action Partnership (north section)		124 New 6 th (north building)	1905, c2000	No	NC
55	69-18055	Community Action Partnership (main/central section)		124 New 6 th (south building)	1925, c2000	No	NC
56	69-18056	Community Action Partnership (south section)	Auto Body Works	132 New 6 th (east building)	1930, c2000	No	C
57	69-18057	J M S Limited Partnership Building	A. Justice Contract or Shop and Repair Work	132 New 6 th (west building)	1925	Yes	C
58	69-18058	Justice Apartments		240 New 6 th	1922, c1990	Yes	C
59		Bob Jackson	Thompso	856 F	1958,	No	C

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
		Body Repair	n Nash Datsun Dealership		c1990		
60		Rotten Leonard's Jalopy Shop		142 9th	Modern – 1972, c1990	No	NC
61		Cloniger Apartments		216 9th	1930, c2013	No	C
62		Nation Serve Garage Door Specialists		206 9th	1940, c2000	No	C
63	69-18175	Rising Sun Sober Living		224 9th	1905, c2006	Yes	NC
64		(Former) Weisgerber Interiors		209 9th	1950, c1980	No	C
65		State of Idaho Department of Corrections	Woodmen of the World Hall, Lewiston Bottling Works, C. O. D. Laundry	908 Idaho	1902, c2005	Yes	C
66		Freedom NW Credit Union	Grostein Residence,	141 9th	1882, 1912 move,	Yes	NC

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

Resource Number	ID Historic Sites Inventory No.	Present Name	Historic Name	Address	Year Built*, Alteration	May be Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to NRHP Historic District?
		Residence	Vassar Funeral Home		2016		

*Approximate construction date based on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, County Assessor's records, local informants and other historical sources.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

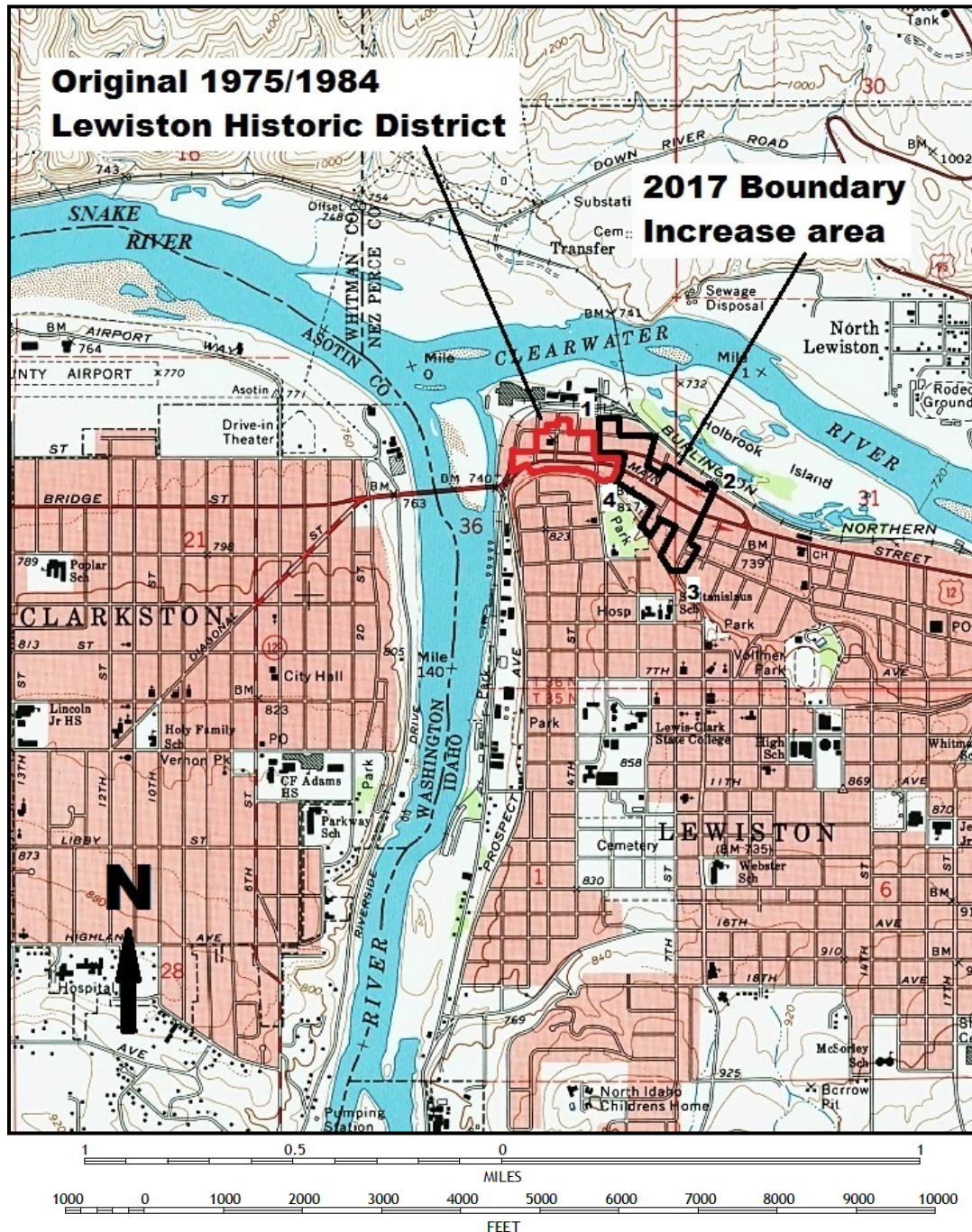


Figure 7. Original Lewiston Historic District and 2017 Boundary Increase area (adapted from Clarkston, Wash.-Idaho 7.5-minute USGS, 1971). Numbers at Boundary Increase corners correspond to UTM coordinates in Section 10 of this document.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 8. Boundary Increase area, showing building numbers assigned during the nomination process; white labels indicate contributing properties, black labels indicate non-contributing properties, “M” designates a modern building (adapted from 2015 Google Earth aerial image).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

As the early town of Lewiston grew, it expanded eastward along the riverside flats, constrained by the Clearwater and Snake rivers to the north and west and by the steep bluffs to the south. The Lewiston Historic District Boundary Increase area, situated just east of the original Lewiston settlement, represents expansion of the Lewiston commercial core during the 1890s to 1970s period. The area, totaling approximately 30 acres, is roughly bounded by Beachey, Capital and D streets on the north, 9th and 10th streets on the east, 5th and 6th streets on the west, and F Street and the bluffs on the south. The area is a portion of Section 31, Township 36 North, Range 5 West and Section 36, Township 36 North, Range 6 West, Boise Meridian.

The earliest Lewiston buildings were constructed of wood, either wood frame or log structures. Following several disastrous fires, however, brick became the construction material of choice, and buildings seen in the Boundary Increase area today are built almost exclusively of brick (Branting 2013:56, 57). Early Lewiston sidewalks were also built of wood, and efforts to replace these plank structures with concrete began in the early 1900s (Alford 2014:104). The Lewiston vicinity has a warm climate and is naturally devoid of trees. Therefore planting of shade trees figured prominently in early settlers' efforts to make the town pleasant and livable. The cool shade of present Main Street, however, is a relatively recent phenomena, as mid-twentieth century historical photographs show the Boundary Increase portion of the business district with no street trees (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Main Street, ca. 1940 left and ca. 1960 right, view to the west; the building at the far right is now Sylvan Furniture (Resource Number 33) and the Breier Building (Resource Number 36) is the multi-story building in the distance (post cards courtesy of Ann Sharley collection).

Lewiston was a prosperous community and business owners regularly remodeled their buildings, often modernizing the main facades with stylistic updates. In the Boundary Increase area, this resulted in original façade detailing, particularly on the first levels, replaced or covered with stucco, ceramic tile, or modern brick. An example of particular interest is Largent's (Resource Number 11) on Main Street, where remarkably intact Queen Anne style storefronts with classical columns and 70-light arched wood sash transom windows were discovered in November 2016 during remodeling of the updated stucco- and tile-covered façade (Figure 7).10).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 10. Original columns and arched transom lights discovered in November 2016 beneath a stucco and tile update of the Largent's (Resource Number 11) façade (photograph courtesy of Jacqui Gilbert, City of Lewiston).

Other features of particular interest in the Boundary Increase area include:

- Two relatively intact exposed storefronts (Resource Numbers 9 and 20 (Figure 11).
- Three long-term fraternal lodges (Resource Numbers 28, 41, and 65) (Figure 12).
- Three long-term theaters (Resource Numbers 10, 28, and 40) (Figure 13).
- An 1882 residence converted to a funeral home and later moved from the Main Street business district to its present location in what was then the outskirts of town (Resource Number 66) (Figure 14).
- A building that housed a bottling plant and later a commercial laundry (Resource Number 65) (Figure 15).
- Numerous buildings associated with horse, automobile or truck transportation (Resource Numbers 26, 27, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, and 59) (Figure 16).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 11. Storefront at 844 Main (Resource Number 20); view to the south. Transom lights have been covered.



Figure 12. Detail of I.O.O.F. fraternal lodge (Resource Number 41); view to the north.



Figure 13. Liberty Theater (Resource Number 40); view to north.



Figure 14. Former residence, former funeral home (Resource Number 66); view to southeast.



Figure 15. Former bottling plant, former commercial laundry (Resource Number 65); view to southeast.



Figure 16. Former livery stable, former freight company (Resource Number 45); view to southwest.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

American architectural styles, represented by ornamental detailing, changed regularly during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, driven by changes in popular taste, technological advances, and historical trends. Properties in the Boundary Increase area represent a variety of styles popular during their periods of construction and use. Styles in areas far from national population centers often persist longer than in major urban areas and styles used for commercial architecture are often used longer than if employed for residential construction. Most buildings in the project have been remodeled to a later style or mixture of styles, often leaving the original style uncertain. Frequently only the first level of a multiple-story building has been remodeled, leaving original stylistic detailing intact on upper levels. Some of the stylistic updates seen in the Boundary Increase area are, in themselves, excellent examples of early or mid-twentieth century architectural styles, that is, the modifications have become historic in their own right. Architectural styles observed in the Boundary Increase area are summarized in Table 2 and in the following discussions.

Table 2. List of Boundary Increase Area Architectural Styles

Architectural Style	Period of Nationwide Popularity*	Resource Numbers
Italianate	1840-1900	18, 65, 66
Romanesque Revival/ Richardsonian Romanesque	1860-1900	3
Queen Anne	1880-1910	11, 63
Colonial Revival	1880-1955	9, 16
Renaissance Revival/ Italian Renaissance	1890-1935	28
Neoclassical/Classical Revival	1895-1950	10, 41
Early 20 th Century Commercial Vernacular	1900-1940	19, 20, 26, 37, 51, 56
Spanish Eclectic/ Spanish Colonial Revival	1915-1940	58

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

Architectural Style	Period of Nationwide Popularity*	Resource Numbers
Art Deco/Art Moderne	1920-1950	6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 36, 40, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 61, 62, 64
International	1925-present	25, 29, 59
Googie/Exaggerated Modern	1940-1970	52
Brutalism	1953-1977	27**
Undifferentiated Modernist	1925-present	1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 53, 54, 55, 60
Utilitarian/Industrial	Various	57
No Style	Various	23, 24
Mixed Styles	Various	Buildings of mixed style have been grouped with the oldest style.

*May occur later in areas far from major national population centers.

**The Idaho SHPO made a different determination on this style for the building originally listed as Brutalist.

Italianate Architectural Style

Three buildings in the Boundary Increase area, two commercial structures and one built as a residence, are examples of the Italianate architectural tradition (Resource Numbers 18, 65 and 66) (Figure 17). The Italianate style, based on the informal aesthetic of Italian farmhouses and villas, developed in England as part of a reaction against traditional classical architecture. The style, when executed on domestic buildings, often has vertical proportions, masonry construction, window crowns (frequently inverted-U shape), widely cornices with decorative brackets, tall narrow windows, arched and paired windows, belt courses, corner quoins, low-pitched roofs, and two- or three-story heights, dominated American domestic architecture from 1850 to 1880. The style was also used for commercial buildings, particularly in the 1880s and 1890s, with ornamental features produced in wood, brick, or metal rather than stone. These buildings often had wide projecting bracketed cornices and segmentally arched or rectangular

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

windows or doors with inverted crowns.



Figure 17. Italianate style: 908 Idaho Street (Nomination Number 65), north and west (front) sides.

Romanesque Revival Architectural Style

Only one building in the Boundary Increase area was constructed in the Romanesque Revival (Richardsonian Romanesque) architectural style (Resource Number 3) (Figure 18). This style developed during the mid-nineteenth century, derived from European Romanesque precedents and used primarily for public and commercial buildings. In the 1870s and 1880s Henry Hobson Richardson, an American graduate of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, experimented with and popularized his own version of the style. The style is characterized by masonry walls, rough-faced squared stone, corbelled brick, combinations of stone and brick, and round-arched windows, doors, and porch supports. The buildings often have round towers with conical roofs. By 1900 the style had largely passed from the architectural scene, supplanted by newer architectural traditions.



Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 18. Romanesque Revival style: Detail of upper level at 618-28 Main Street (Resource Number 3), north (front) elevation.

Queen Anne Architectural Style

Two buildings in the Boundary Increase area, a large residence and a commercial building, were constructed in the Queen Anne – Free Classic subtype architectural style (Resource Numbers 11 and 63) (Figure 19). The Queen Anne style traces its roots to the work of a nineteenth century English architectural group that based its designs on late Medieval precedents. The style is misnamed, as the resulting tradition had little to do with Queen Anne or with the architecture of her age. The style soon spread to the United States, where Americans added their own interpretations, resulting in the Spindework and Free Classic subtypes. The Queen Anne style, popular from about 1880 to 1910, utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including bay windows, large wrap-around porches, spindlework posts, a variety of wall cladding materials, windows divided into multiple small lights, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style, dating from about 1890 to 1910, replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added symmetry and other elements of classical detailing to the design. The Queen Anne tradition spread throughout the nation as pattern books featured the style and completion of railroads made pre-cut architectural elements widely available and, during the 1880 to 1900 period, the style dominated domestic American construction. The style was also frequently used in commercial construction during the 1890 to 1910 period.



Figure 19. Queen Anne – Free Classic style: House at 224 9th Street (Resource Number 63), south and east (front) sides.

Colonial Revival Architectural Style

Two buildings in the Boundary Increase area are expressions of the Colonial Revival architectural tradition (Resource Numbers 9 and 16) (Figure 20). During the late nineteenth century Americans experienced a surge of interest in their heritage, resulting in architectural traditions that attempted to replicate Colonial building styles. The Colonial Revival style, popular from about 1880 to 1955, typically features prominent entrances embellished with

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

classical ornament, a symmetrically balanced facade, multi-pane double-hung wood sash windows often arranged in pairs, cornices, frequently with dentils or modillions, and pilasters or other classical detailing.



Figure 20. Colonial Revival style: Building at 816 and 818 Main (Resource Number 16), east and north (front) sides.

Renaissance Revival Architectural Style

Only one building in the Boundary Increase area was constructed in the Renaissance Revival (Italian Renaissance) architectural style (Resource Number 28) (Figure 21). This tradition, like the earlier Italianate, traces its roots to Italian precedents. The Renaissance Revival, however, strove for more authenticity since, by this period, many architects and clients had actually visited Italy; improved photography and printing during the period also allowed documentation of actual Italian buildings. The style, popular from 1890 to 1935, features arches above doors and first-floor windows, upper level windows smaller and less elaborate than those below, widely overhanging bracketed eaves or a prominent dentiled cornice, low-pitched or flat roofs, roofline or balcony balustrades, rusticated (exaggerated joint) masonry on the first level and smooth wall surfaces above, symmetrical facades, and sometimes small classical columns or pilasters.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 21. Renaissance Revival style: Building at 855 Main Street (Resource Number 28), south (front) elevation.
Classical Revival Architectural Style

Two buildings in the Boundary Increase area were constructed in the Classical Revival (Neoclassical) architectural style (Resource Numbers 10 and 41) (Figure 22). This revival of interest in classical architecture followed the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. Organizers of the exposition required all major buildings to be constructed in the classical tradition and, within a few years, the style was being built throughout the nation. This architectural tradition is characterized by prominent often full-height classical porch support columns or pilasters, doors with elaborate classical surrounds, moderately overhanging cornices with dentils or modillions, sometimes a wide frieze band beneath the cornice, and rectangular windows with double-hung sash.



Figure 22. Classical Revival style (upper level): Building at 714 Main Street (Resource Number 10), north (front) elevation.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular Architectural Style

Several buildings in the Boundary Increase area were constructed in what is sometimes called the Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular architectural style (Resource Numbers 19, 20, 26, 37, 51 and 56) (Figure 23). This style developed in the early 1900s as commercial design became less elaborate, paralleling and influenced by the emerging Modernist traditions such as Art Deco and Art Moderne. The style is characterized by brick masonry often of buff-colored brick, concrete trim, parapets instead of projecting cornices, simple brick corbelled or inset designs on the upper façade, and single or grouped windows.



Figure 23. Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular style: Building at 835 F Street (Resource Number 51), south (front) elevation.

Spanish Eclectic Architectural Style

Only one building in the Boundary Increase area was constructed in the Spanish Eclectic (Spanish Colonial Revival) architectural style (Resource Number 58) (Figure 24). This style traces its roots to the earlier Mission style, as well as a great variety of other Spanish precedents researched by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and other architects and popularized by the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. The style, characterized by stucco wall surfaces, red tile roofs, arched openings, low-pitched or flat roofs, and narrow tile-covered shed roofs over windows and doors reached the peak of its popularity during the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in the southwestern United States and Florida.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 24. Spanish Eclectic style: Apartment building at 240 New 6th Street (Resource Number 58), east and south (front) sides.
Art Deco / Art Moderne Architectural Style

Numerous buildings in the Boundary Increase area were built in or remodeled to the Art Deco / Art Moderne architectural style, or Art Deco / Art Moderne features were added (Resource Numbers 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 36, 40, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 61, 62 and 64) (Figure 25). This tradition is one of the earliest Modernist styles, characterized by its rejection of classical ornament in favor of simple, smooth light-colored wall surfaces, horizontal and vertical lines, geometric shapes, curved corners, flat roofs with ledge coping, glass blocks and general asymmetry. The style was popular throughout the nation, particularly for commercial and public buildings, from about 1920 to 1950.

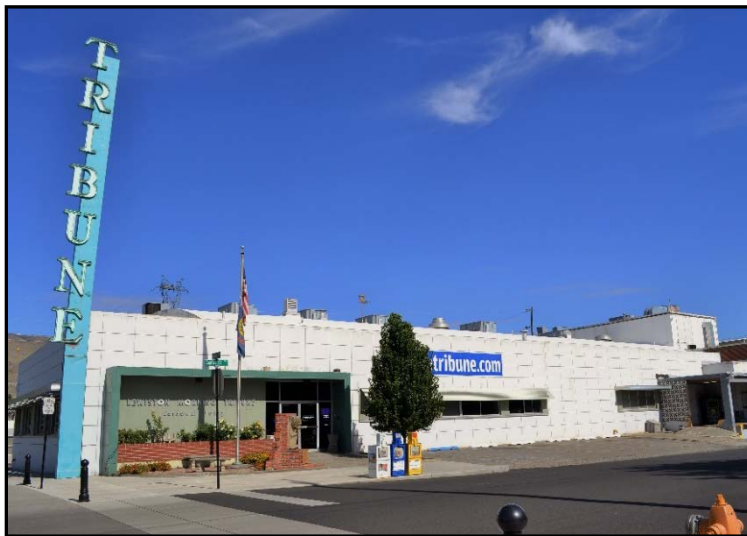


Figure 25. Art Deco/Art Moderne style: Building at 505 Capital Street (Resource Number 47), west and south (front) sides.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

International Architectural Style

Three buildings in the Boundary Increase area were constructed in simple variations of the International style, a type of Modernist architecture generally reserved for commercial and public buildings (Resource Numbers 25, 29 and 59) (Figure 26). The style is derived from European Modern architecture that arose during the immediate post-World War I period as a backlash against all things traditional, a rejection of the “old order” perceived as the cause of the era’s political instability and social turmoil. Closely allied with socialist causes, European Modernists sought to reduce class disparity by creating a universal architectural style using low-cost materials such as concrete and steel to create simple, utilitarian structures. In America, however, architects were more attracted by the clean, simple aesthetics of the new style than by its social implications. During the 1950s and 1960s American architects finally embraced Modernism’s fully developed International Style, with its flat-roofed asymmetrical geometric forms featuring smooth unadorned wall surfaces and bands of unembellished windows, and variations of the style remain popular today.



Figure 26. International style: Building at 856 F Street (Resource Number 59), east (front) and north sides.

Googie / Exaggerated Modern Architectural Style

One building in the Boundary Increase area has been remodeled in the Googie (Exaggerated Modern) architectural style (Resource Number 52) (Figure 27). Googie is a type of flamboyant Modernist architecture that originated in southern California in the late 1940s. The style was inspired by space age imagery and was intended to attract attention with its exaggerated oversize roofs, dynamic rooflines, large signs featuring shining globes and starbursts, curving and geometric shapes, and use of steel, glass, glass blocks, and plastics. The style reached its peak of popularity in the mid-1960s.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 27. Googie / Exaggerated Modern style: Building at 831 and 833 F Street and 119 New 6th Street (Nomination Number 52), west and south sides.

Utilitarian / Industrial Architectural Type

One building in the Boundary Increase area is examples of the Utilitarian / Industrial building type (Resource Numbers 57) (Figure 29). This type of construction uses corrugated sheet metal, concrete, or other low-cost materials to create economical, practical buildings.



Figure 29. Utilitarian / Industrial building type: Building at 132 New 6th Street (Resource Number 57), east and south sides.

Undifferentiated Modernist Styles

Numerous buildings in the Boundary Increase area exhibit elements or forms drawn from the Modernist tradition (Resource Numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 53, 54, 55,

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

60) (Figure 30), an architectural style that was discussed previously under the International Style entry. Most Modernist buildings in the Survey Area are earlier buildings, remodeled for an updated look.



Figure 30. Undifferentiated Modernist styles: Building at 625 D Street (Resource Number 44), south and east sides, a non-contributing building.

Unstyled Vernacular Architecture

Two buildings in the Boundary Increase area have been remodeled to the point that no architectural style is currently recognizable (Resource Numbers 23 and 24).

Other Architecture Styles and Eligibility

The style and eligibility determinations on this final document reflect the consensus opinion of the Idaho SHPO and the Idaho State Historic Sites Review Board (HSRB). Where an * [asterisk] is present next to the style or eligibility determination, it denotes where the SHPO/HSRB consensus differed from that of the original document preparer.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

SHPO Inventory List Forms: A detailed description of each property within the Boundary Increase area follows, presented in the format developed by the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Resource Number 1. 602, 604 Main Street **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Mid-Century/Modernist

Date of Construction: Ca. 1915

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s/1960s

IHSI #:

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is broad and low, one story high and 54 feet wide, and is presently divided into two asymmetrical storefronts, each with a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front. Each store is accessed by a recessed entryway with an aluminum frame glass commercial door. The façade of the western storefront (602 Main) has been updated in a Modernist style with large white stacked brick cladding the bulkheads and framing the window bank, and white-painted vertical boards covering the original transom light band and extending to the top of the parapet. The eastern storefront (604 Main) has been given an Art Deco/Art Moderne makeover with square ceramic tiles cladding the bulkheads and framing the window bank, a curved triangular metal canopy with a stacked rectangular ornament projecting upward from the center, and white-painted vertical finely ribbed corrugated sheet metal covering the original transom band and extending to the top of the parapet. The roof is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire facade. A one-story concrete block addition has been built onto the rear of the building. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryways.



Figure 31. Building at 602, 604 Main Street.

This broad one-story commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1912, when the funeral home on the lot was moved, and 1918, when the present building first appears on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Branting 2014a:15; Sanborn Map Company [SMC] 1918). Over the years the building was divided into two, three or four storefronts and housed businesses as diverse as barber shops, clothing stores, electrical supply shops, grocers and confectionaries (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 2. 610, 610½ Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: J. C. Penney
Style: Mid-century/Modernist
Date of Construction: Ca. 1904
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s (not confirmed)
IHSI #: 69-18047



Figure 32. Building at 610, 610½ Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, although two stories high, appears long and low due to its 120-foot length. Simple rectangular pilasters currently divide the facade into two asymmetrical storefronts, a wide section to the west (610 Main) and a narrow section to the east (610½ Main). Each storefront has a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front (since the western first story section is presently covered with plywood, this description is partially based on a County Assessor’s photograph). Each store is accessed by a recessed entryway with one or more aluminum frame glass commercial doors. The entire building façade has been updated with some Art Deco/Art Moderne features with pinkish ceramic-pebble dash stucco cladding the pilasters, light green terrazzo in the 610½ Main entry and covering adjacent bulkheads, a shallow decoratively curved canopy over the 610½ Main entryway, and bands of steel sash windows with blocky angled metal surrounds arranged asymmetrically across the white stucco-clad upper façade. The roof is flat with a flat parapet. Original red brick is exposed on the building’s rear elevation, along with numerous original door and window openings, some with original wood sash. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryways.

This broad two-story commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street in phases: the western quarter was completed as a one-story building between 1896 and 1900; the other three quarters, also one-story, were completed by 1904; a second story was added to the eastern half of the building by 1909; and the second story was added to the western half sometime after 1945 (SMC 1896, 1900, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Over the years the building was divided into two, three or four storefronts and housed businesses as diverse as a theater, saloon, grocery store, harness shop, hardware store, piano store, florist, and dry goods store (SMC 1896, 1900, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Many Lewiston residents remember the building as the J. C. Penney store.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 3. 618, 620, 622, 628 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Porter Block
Style: Romanesque
Date of Construction: 1906
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s
IHSI #: 69-18046



Figure 33. Building at 618-628 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a masonry structure two stories high and 74 feet wide, appears solid and substantial. Although the first floor storefronts have been altered, the original red brick running bond cladding and Richardsonian Romanesque stylistic detailing remain visible on the upper façade. Six slightly projecting pilasters, each composed of alternating vertically stacked blocks of smooth and rough-faced sandstone with flared denticulated sandstone capitals, symmetrically divide the façade into five bays, two wide bays on each side corresponding with the original storefronts below and a narrow bay in the center corresponding to the central staircase. A sandstone cornice repeating the shape and dentils of the pilaster capitals extends across the building façade connecting the capitals. The pilasters continue above the capitals, terminating as large square sandstone blocks with recessed centers at the top of the brick parapet. A pair of tall narrow rectangular windows, now vinyl sash replacements, with original wood moldings and sandstone keystone-sunburst crowns are centered in each of the four side bays, with a tall narrow rounded arch window with the same decorative treatment in the central bay. Above this window, a rectangular extension creates a simple stepped parapet. The extension holds a rounded arch sandstone nameplate with "PORTER BLOCK" carved in block letters, surrounded by ornamental brickwork and a sandstone keystone-sunburst design. Each of the first level storefronts, one in each western bay and one filling the entire two eastern bays, features a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows and a recessed entryway with an aluminum frame glass commercial door. Each storefront has been modified differently, resulting in Roman brick and ceramic tile cladding on the bulkheads and T1-11 and metal panels covering the original band of transom windows. The roof of the building is flat with, presumably, built-up tar roofing. Original brick cladding can be seen on the rear elevation with numerous segmentally arched window openings. A one-story concrete block addition has been built onto the rear façade. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, original upper level fabric and detailing, and first level storefronts.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

According to the present owner, Ron Bishop (personal communication 2016), this broad two-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed in 1906. That date is supported by Sanborn fire insurance maps which show a house occupying the lot in 1904 and the present building in place by 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). Until recently the building was divided into four storefronts of equal size that housed businesses as diverse as a grocery store, harness shop, piano store, millinery store, book store, clothing store, restaurant, shoe store, musical instrument shop, and drug store. The second level contained residential units and may, at one time, have housed a bordello (Ron Bishop, personal communication 2016; SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 4. 630 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Payless
Style: Mid-century/Modernist
Date of Construction: Ca. 1903
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18045



Figure 34. Building at 630 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The first floor façade is currently one storefront with a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows and one recessed entry, offset to the west, with a double aluminum frame glass commercial door. The building façade has been updated with Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced features represented by red and black ceramic tile cladding on the bulkheads, an angled sheet metal canopy, and large square cream-colored metal panels extending from the display windows to the top of the parapet. The metal panels presumably cover an original transom light band. The roof is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire facade. A high one-story concrete addition, cast in horizontal board forms, has been built onto the rear of the building; aerial photographs and Sanborn maps indicate this feature is an addition. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this high one-story building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1900 and 1904 as a two-story commercial structure (SMC 1900, 1904). Through the years the building has been either one or two storefronts and has housed such diverse businesses as a music store, wholesale liquor establishment, saloon, movie theater, and clothing and dry goods store; the second floor held residential units (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). During the 1950s and 1960s this building and part of the adjacent building to the west housed the Payless Drug store (Pastor Herb Boreson, Gateway Church pastor, personal communication 2016). At some point the building burned (Ron Bishop, owner of the adjacent building, personal communication 2016). The structure has since been renovated and is currently in use as a church.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 5. 642 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Gibson's Men's Clothing
Style: Mid-century/Modernist
Date of Construction: Ca. 1905
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s/1960s
IHSI #: 69-18044



Figure 35. Building at 642 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The first floor façade is currently a symmetrically arranged storefront with a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front. A deeply recessed entry leads to two possibly original wood frame glass commercial doors, separated by a modern canted bay window. The building façade has been updated with Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced features represented by a full-width shallow, horizontal, accordion-pleated sheet metal canopy above the display windows and tan ceramic tile covering the bulkheads, walls to the sides of the display windows, and the upper façade from the display windows to the top of the parapet. The ceramic tile presumably covers an original transom light band. The roof is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire facade. The rear of the building is concrete block; aerial photographs and Sanborn maps indicate this wall is part of an addition. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1900, 1904). The building through the years was divided into one or two storefronts and tenants included grocery stores and a paint and wallpaper store (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). The building housed Gibson's Men's Clothing store until the 1990s when Michael Haines, owner of The Diamond Shop in the adjacent building, purchased it. After leasing the building to Lyman Art Gallery for several years, Michael Haines connected the building with The Diamond Shop, expanding the business (Michael Haines, personal communication 2016). This section of The Diamond Shop is now a gift shop.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 6. 700 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Rodero Club
Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1902
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18043



Figure 36. Building at 700 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The street level façade, 25 feet wide, is currently a symmetrically arranged storefront with a continuous bank of large aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front. A centrally placed deeply recessed entry leads to the main entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door. The building is a 1-part commercial block and its façade has been updated in an Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced style represented by the curved walls of the entry, curved stylized metal lettering cast into the smooth concrete of the entryway floor, identifying the building as the "DIAMOND SHOP," and shiny black rectangular ceramic tile cladding the bulkheads, wall to the side of the display windows, and the upper façade. The ceramic tile presumably covers an original transom light band. The roof is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire facade. The rear of the building is modern combed concrete block; aerial photographs and Sanborn maps indicate this section of the building is an addition. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1900 and 1904 (SMC 1900, 1904). Until at least 1945 the building was divided into two storefronts. Tenants during this period included candy stores, a harness shop, restaurant, seed store, and music store (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). In 1959 when the current owner's father and grandfather purchased the property, the building housed a lounge called The Rodero Club. Following the purchase, the building was gutted and remodeled as The Diamond Shop (Michael Haines, personal communication 2016).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 7. 704 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Klings
Style: 1-Part Commercial Block *
Date of Construction: Ca. 1906
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s
IHSI #: 69-18042



Figure 37. Building at 704 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The main façade, 24 feet wide, is an asymmetrically arranged storefront with a continuous bank of large aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front. A deeply recessed entry leads to the main entrance, a modern replacement cross-braced wood panel and glass door. The building façade—bulkheads, side pilasters, and upper façade—is clad with modern-appearing distressed brick in a running bond pattern. Decorative brickwork on the upper façade includes a round arch with stacked brick fill, which also appears modern. The simple rectangular pilasters at the sides of the building are truncated just above the level of the display windows and capped with sheet metal. A blocky rectilinear sheet metal canopy with vertical ribs and horizontal coping shelters the entry, perhaps evidence of an earlier Art Deco/Art Moderne update. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire facade. At the rear, the building is three stories high, clad with red brick in a running bond pattern, and punctuated with modern windows and doors. Key character defining features are the flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1904 and 1909 as a two-story building with a three-story section to the rear (SMC 1904, 1909). Through the years the building consisted of a single storefront, housing businesses as diverse as a music and piano store, jeweler, and book and stationery store; the second floor, joined with the building to the east, served as the Elks Club hall, a B.P.O.E. hall, and a dance hall. The building apparently burned between 1928 and 1945 as it is shown as a one-story building on the 1945 Sanborn map (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Current owner Michael Haines (personal communication 2016) notes that the building housed Klings stationery store for 80 or 90 years. A sign in the window indicates that, most recently, the structure served as the Gateway Church. The building is currently vacant and undergoing renovation.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource 8. 706, 708 Main Street

Eligibility:

Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1906

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s

IHSI #: 69-18042-B



Figure 38. Building at 706, 708 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The main façade, 49 feet wide, consists of two storefronts, the west section 30 feet wide and the east section 19 feet wide. Each store features a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front and a recessed entryway leading to the main entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door at 706 Main and a modern replacement cross-braced wood panel and glass double door at 708 Main. The 706 Main bulkheads and a band over the display windows on both storefronts are clad with small square white ceramic tiles, while the rest of the façade is clad with modern-appearing distressed brick in a running bond pattern. Three evenly spaced vertical brickwork lines ornament the 706 Main upper façade. A corrugated sheet metal canopy shelters the 706 Main entry, perhaps evidence of an earlier Art Deco/Art Moderne update. Although the roof is flat with a flat parapet, the 706 Main parapet is about five feet higher than that of 708 Main. The pilaster at the east side of the building—the eastern edge of 708 Main—extends six feet higher than the top of the parapet where it terminates abruptly and irregularly; a smaller pilaster of different red brick can be seen rising from this point to a two-story height. A one-story concrete block addition can be seen at the rear of the building. Key character defining features are the flat parapets, display windows, and recessed entryways.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1904 and 1909 as a two-story building with a three-story section to the rear (SMC 1904, 1909). Through the years the building was divided into two storefronts, housing businesses as diverse as a gas company office, post office, cigar and billiards club, variety store, and grocery store; the second and third floors, joined with the building to the west, served as the Elks Club hall, a B.P.O.E. hall, a dance hall, and a restaurant. The building apparently burned between 1928 and 1945 as it is shown as a one-story building on the 1945 Sanborn map (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). The building currently houses Discovery Antiques (706 Main) and Second Chance Thrift Store (708 Main).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 9. 710, 710½ Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 20th Century Revival*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1910

Date of Alterations:

IHSI #: 69-18041



Figure 39. Building at 710, 710½ Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a simple Colonial Revival structure two stories high and 25 feet wide, remains quite intact with many original elements. The first floor storefront features a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling wood frame plate glass display windows, all with original wood moldings. A centrally placed angled recessed entryway leads to the main entrance, an original or early single wood frame glass door with a C-shaped brass handle and brass mail slot. The original transom light over the door has been filled with boards. A band of seven original wood sash transom lights extends across the façade above the display windows. Original brick cladding in a running bond pattern, now painted cream color, can be seen on the upper level. Three large original rectangular wood sash double-hung one-over-one windows are evenly spaced across the upper story, each with a concrete sill and trapezoidal concrete lintel. The center window sports a decorative double keystone motif in the center of the lintel. A concrete and brick belt course extends across the façade below the windows and three additional brick belt courses ornament the façade above the windows. Above this are three symmetrically spaced recessed panels and a classical-inspired concrete cornice. A rather ornately angled and stepped brick and concrete parapet rises above the cornice, hiding the flat roof. On the first level, the original brick cladding has been covered with stucco and painted dark red. All facade building corners are rounded. A small recessed entry with a single aluminum frame commercial door at the right side of the façade provides access to the second floor stairway. The entry has rounded glass block walls and a rounded blocky sheet metal canopy, evidence of a minor Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel. Original brick cladding can be seen on the rear elevation, as well as three segmentally arched second story window openings—one with an original wood sash double-hung window. A one-story brick addition has been built onto the rear. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, original upper and lower level fabric and detailing, first level storefront and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this two-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1909 and 1918 (SMC 1909, 1918). Through the years the building has housed a variety of businesses, including a printing and book binding shop, a

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

restaurant, and various stores; the second floor contained residential units (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). The building currently houses Plaid & Pearls.

Resource Number 10. 714 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Theatorium, Roxy Theater
Style: Classical Revival, Art Deco/Art Moderne, Modern
Date of Construction: Ca. 1912
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s/1960s
IHSI #: 69-18040



Figure 40. Building at 714 Main Street.

Description:

This 30-foot wide brick building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is built of load-bearing red variegated brick: English bond with seven stretcher rows per header row. Periodic stylistic updates have resulted in the building's hybrid architectural style: the original building's symmetry, full-height classical pilasters and cartouche and swag ornaments are evidence of the Neoclassical (Classical Revival) style; the rounded corners and horizontal lines of the marquee are Art Deco/Art Moderne detailing; while the multicolored sandstone veneer and aluminum frame windows and doors of the first floor are derived from the Modernist movement. A wide slightly asymmetrical recessed entry on the first level leads to two double aluminum frame glass commercial doors, separated by a large aluminum frame plate glass window; the entry is bounded on either side by a small aluminum frame wrap-around display window. Original detailing can be seen on the upper story of the façade. In this area stucco, painted olive green, covers the original brickwork. Five slightly projecting stucco-covered brick pilasters with rounded edges—wider pilasters at the sides and narrower ones in the center—divide the façade into four equal bays. Each pilaster features a simple egg-and-dart motif pressed metal capital and the three central pilasters sport a series of slightly recessed horizontal panels down the center of the shaft. An egg-and-dart motif belt course extends across the façade, connecting the pilaster capitals. A series of four slightly recessed rectangles are evenly spaced across the wall above the belt course and a simple corbeled band with exposed bolts is situated above that, a feature that probably held a now-missing cornice. Each second story bay contains a vertical rectangular window opening, now filled with a replacement vinyl sash window. Another egg-and-dart design belt course below the windows forms the base of the central three pilasters and connects with the terra cotta egg-and-dart capitals of slightly larger side pilasters, that probably originally extended

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

to the base of the building. The panel beneath the belt course is ornamented with a large scrolled cartouche at either end and, below that, curved triangular panels decorated with floral swags and egg-and-dart borders mark the ends of a band of painted-over wood sash transom lights above the marquee. "ROXY" in large three-dimensional metal letters is centered atop the front of the marquee and identical but smaller letters are arranged on low stepped walls at both sides of the marquee. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The rear of the building is a one-story brick feature, with two symmetrically arranged ornamental terra cotta circles near the top of the wall. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, original upper level fabric and detailing, marquee, and any original elements of the first level entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this two-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1909 and 1918. It may have been built as a movie theater since 1918 and subsequent Sanborn maps identify it only as the location of "Moving Pictures"/"Movies" (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). The building no longer functions as a theater and currently houses an organization called the Nez Perce Recovery Center.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 11. 716 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Largent's
Style: Queen Anne – Free Classic,
Art Deco/Art Moderne
Date of Construction: Ca. 1910
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18039



Figure 41. Building at 716 Main Street, September 2016.



Figure 42. Detail of building at 716 Main Street, November 2016.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is broad and low, one story high and 56 feet wide. Simple rectangular pilasters presently divide the facade into three asymmetrical storefronts, each with a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front. Each store is accessed by a recessed entryway with either a wood frame glass commercial door (west storefront) or an aluminum frame glass commercial door (central and east storefronts). The facades of all three stores have been updated in an Art Deco/Art Moderne style, represented by bright ceramic tile-clad pilasters, green terrazzo entryway floors and bulkheads, and smooth stucco cladding above the display windows. The roof is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire façade; a slightly projecting ledge forms the top of the parapet. The building is apparently built of red brick, which is visible in sections of flaking stucco on the front parapet and on the rear elevation. A low one-story stucco-clad addition has been built onto the rear of the building. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, recessed entryways, and any original detailing.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this broad one-story commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1909 and 1918 (SMC 1909, 1918). Over the years the building has been divided into either three or five storefronts; tenants have included grocery stores, meat markets, restaurants, and confectionary shops (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945).

ADDENDUM: In early November 2016, during a renovation project, the building's original red brick façade with elaborate Queen Anne Free Classic detailing was unexpectedly discovered, relatively intact, beneath the stucco and tile cladding (Jacqui Gilbert, City of Lewiston Regional Initiatives Planner, personal communication 2016; Williams 2016). Photographs taken of the partially restored building show four evenly spaced, unfluted, engaged Doric columns, formerly hidden beneath the rectangular tile-covered pilasters, dividing the façade into three storefronts. The two columns bordering each storefront are joined by a semielliptical stone arch, composed of somewhat irregularly shaped sandstone blocks with flat chiseled faces. The space between each sandstone arch and the display windows below is filled with a broad wood sash transom light containing approximately 70 small square panes. Following this discovery, the Largent's owners decided to retain the building's historical appearance during their modernization efforts (Williams 2016).

Resource Number 12. 800 Main Street (west section)

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name: J. J. Newberry
Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1905
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18038



Figure 43. Building at 800 Main Street (west).

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. At some point this 44-foot wide building was combined with the building to the east, forming a long low, one story store. Although remodeling has left the division between the two original buildings difficult to identify, remnants of vertical bamboo-like fluting in the stucco of the upper façade apparently mark the locations of original pilasters at each side of this building (the western section of present store). The area between the original pilasters was once scored to resemble stone blocks, but much of this detailing has now

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

been covered with additional stucco. A storefront is symmetrically placed at each end of the combined store, both identical in configuration. The storefront at the west end of the building is a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows, with an aluminum frame glass commercial door accessed by a recessed entryway. Four large aluminum frame plate glass windows are centered between the two storefronts, spanning the juncture of the two buildings. A canopy once extended across the combined store façade, now represented only by small I-beams protruding above the storefronts and windows. The façade above the storefronts and windows is clad with cream-colored stucco, evidence of an Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel, while the bulkheads and lower walls are clad with multi-colored sandstone blocks, representing a later Modernist update. The roof of this building (western section of combined store) is a low-pitched front-gable, hidden behind the flat parapet that extends across the entire combined store façade. The rear of the building is clad with red brick, with another parapet wrapping around that end of the building, hiding the south end of the pitched roof. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). Over the years the building has been divided into either one or two storefronts; tenants have included a furniture store, grocery store, and a dry goods store (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Local residents remember this building as the J. J. Newberry store. The building is currently vacant; a sign in the window identifies it as the former location of Mill End Fabrics.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 13. 800 Main Street (east section)

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name: J. J. Newberry
Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne,
Modern
Date of Construction: Ca. 1905
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18038-B



Figure 44. Building at 800 Main Street (east).

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. At some point this 31-foot wide building was combined with the building to the west, forming a long low, one story store. Although remodeling has left the division between the two original buildings difficult to identify, remnants of vertical bamboo-like fluting in the stucco of the upper façade apparently mark the location of the east edge of the west building and, hence, the division between the two buildings. A storefront is symmetrically placed at each end of the combined store, both identical in configuration. The storefront at the east end of the building is a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows with a recessed entryway. The rear wall of the entry is now covered with T1-11, hiding the door. A band of four large aluminum frame plate glass windows are centered between the two storefronts, spanning the juncture of the two buildings. A canopy once extended across the combined store façade, now represented only by small I-beams protruding above the storefronts and windows. The façade above the storefronts and windows is clad with cream-colored stucco, evidence of an Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel, while the bulkheads and lower walls are clad with multi-colored sandstone blocks, representing a later Modernist update. The roof of this building (eastern section of combined store) is flat with a flat parapet that extends across the entire combined store façade. The rear of the building is red brick with a smaller red brick addition. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). Over the years the building has been divided into either one or two storefronts; tenants have included a crockery and glassware store, a jeweler, and a paint and wallpaper store (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Local residents remember this building as part of the J. J. Newberry store. The building is currently vacant; a sign in the window identifies it as the former location of Mill End Fabrics.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 14. 810 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Dean's Jewelry
Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne
Date of Construction: Ca. 1917
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s
IHSI #: 69-18037



Figure 45. Building at 810 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a vernacular commercial structure, was built with subtle classical detailing. The building is bordered by two simple rectangular brick pilasters, one on each side. The street level façade, 15 feet wide, is currently an asymmetrically arranged storefront with a continuous band of large aluminum frame plate glass display windows across the front. A recessed entry with curving walls and windows leads to a wood frame glass commercial door, possibly original. The building façade has been given an Art Deco/Art Moderne update, represented by the curved entry walls and black ceramic tile cladding on the bulkheads and lower pilasters. A broad band of four large replacement wood frame transom lights is situated above the storefront. Original brick cladding remains visible on the upper façade above the transom band, including a simple corbelled cornice and flat brick parapet. The roof is flat, hidden behind the parapet. The rear of the building is also brick, with two segmentally arched openings, one containing a tall narrow original wood sash window and the other with an original wood frame and glass commercial door and a wood sash transom light. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, recessed entryway, and transom windows if they approximate original features.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1909 and 1918; County Assessor's records provide a 1917 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1909, 1918). The building served as a jewelry store for many years (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today this building houses the Lewis Clark Association of Realtors.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 15. 812, 814 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing*

Historic Name: Traditional Sportsman
Style: 1-Part Commercial*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1920
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s (removed 2018)
IHSI #: 69-18036



Figure 46. Building at 812, 814 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The 38-foot wide building is presently divided into two symmetrical storefronts, which form a continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows, filling the space between the two simple rectangular brick pilasters at the sides of the facade. The display windows angle in toward the centrally placed aluminum frame commercial doors, creating a nearly full-width shallow recessed entry. An original brick parapet can be seen on the upper façade. The rest of the façade has experienced a Modernist update, resulting in the modern white brick bulkheads, vertical board cladding above the storefront (presumably covering an original transom band), the unusual configuration of the display windows, and the two round metal support posts in the entryway. The roof is flat with a flat parapet extending across the entire facade. Original brick is also exposed on the rear of the building. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, display windows, and recessed entryway. The 1970s addition was removed in early 2018. Figure 46 is a photo of the uncovered façade. With this new discovery, the SHPO has re-evaluated the building and now recommend it as contributing to the historic district.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this broad one-story commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928 (SMC 1918, 1928). Over the years the building was consistently divided into two storefronts and housed such businesses as a florist shop, an art shop, and an unidentified store (SMC 1928, 1945). Today the Men Salon occupies the space at 812 Main and 814 Main has recently been vacated by Main St. Tattoo.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 16. 816, 816½, 818 Main Street **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name: Osmers Block
Style: 20th Century Revival*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1917
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s
IHSI #: 69-18035



Figure 47. Building at 816-818 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large masonry structure two stories high and 41 feet wide, appears solid and substantial. Although the first floor storefronts have been significantly altered, the original Colonial Revival stylistic detailing (symmetry of main façade, paired double-hung windows, Classical-inspired door and window crowns, and Classical cornice) and original load-bearing brick construction (red brick in an English bond pattern with seven stretcher rows per header row) remain visible on the upper story, sides and rear. The first level of the main façade is clad with large modern ceramic tile. One storefront is situated at each side of the façade with three large modern vinyl sash windows centered between the commercial entrances. Access to the east storefront (818 Main) is via a modern aluminum frame commercial door on the canted cutaway building corner; a stout modern tile-clad square post, probably an original pilaster, supports the cutaway canopy. The west storefront (816 Main) is accessed from the recessed entry leading to the second floor stairway; this area is also clad with modern tile and lighted by vinyl windows. This treatment wraps around the northeast corner to the front of the east elevation. On the second level, three replacement metal sash one-over-one single-hung window pairs, each with original wood molding trim, a trapezoidal concrete crown and a concrete sill, are symmetrically spaced across the façade. A brick belt course and a prominent pressed sheet metal cornice extend across the façade above the windows. The name "OSMERS" is centered on the wall in large metal block letters between the belt course and the cornice. Above the cornice a flat brick parapet with concrete coping borders the edge of the roof, connecting large square brick projections, one at each corner of the building. These treatments continue across the east elevation. Additional windows and doors, most with Classical-inspired crowns or surrounds, are arranged singly or in pairs, symmetrically or asymmetrically, over other elevations of the building. A doorway centered on the east side is embellished with a simple Classical-inspired concrete surround: a trapezoidal crown and a pilaster on each side. The parapet is stepped on the sides of the building and the roof is flat. Key character defining features

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

are the two-story form, flat/stepped parapet, original upper and lower level fabric and detailing, and the forms of the first level entryways.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large two-story commercial building was constructed on the southwest corner of Main and New 6th Streets between 1909 and 1918 (SMC 1909, 1918). Over the years the building's first floor was divided into two storefronts facing Main Street, sometimes with a third storefront at the rear of the building. Tenants included a drug store, shoeshine booth, and unidentified stores (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today Southern Sass occupies the space at 816 Main and Allen & Company Salon is at 818 Main.

Resource Number 17. 826, 828, 830 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Morris Block
Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne
Date of Construction: Ca. 1917
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s
IHSI #: 69-18034



Figure 48. Building at 826-830 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large masonry structure two and three stories high and 89 feet wide, appears solid and substantial. Although the first floor storefronts have been significantly altered, the original Art Deco stylistic detailing (smooth light-colored wall surfaces, geometric and vertical design elements, flat roof, lack of Classical detailing) and original load-bearing brick construction (buff brick in an English bond pattern with eight stretcher rows per header row) remain visible on the upper story. The first level of the main façade is clad with small square modern ceramic tiles with a concentric ring pattern; this cladding presumably covers an original transom light band above the display windows. Three storefronts are spaced across the main (north) façade and a continuous bank of aluminum frame display windows with aluminum frame commercial doors extends across the façade, wrapping onto the northern part of the west side. Access to the east storefront (826 Main) is via a modern aluminum frame commercial door on the canted cutaway building corner; a stout modern tile-clad round post, probably an altered original feature, supports the cutaway canopy. The other two storefront doors are flush with the exterior building wall. On the second level, three pairs of original one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows with three single one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows between each pair, are symmetrically arranged across the façade,

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

each with a concrete sill. Two white brick belt courses extend across the façade above the windows intersected by three large decorative white brick inverted rectangular "U"s with corbelled triangular lower ends, one above each window pair. The tops of the inverted "U"s project slightly above the parapet creating a symmetrically stepped effect. The name "MORRIS" is centered in the middle inverted "U," spelled out in large metal block letters and surrounded by a white brick rectangle. These design elements are repeated on the highly visible west side of the building. Numerous segmentally arched windows are arranged over the rear elevation of the structure. The roof of the building is flat. Key character defining features are the two- and three-story form, flat parapet, original upper level fabric and detailing, and first level storefronts.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large two-story commercial building was constructed on the southeast corner of Main and New 6th Streets between 1909 and 1918 (SMC 1909, 1918). Over the years the building's first floor was consistently divided into four storefronts facing Main Street. Tenants included a clothing store, dry goods store, florist, Red Cross headquarters, seed sales, transfer storage, and unidentified stores; by 1928 a Lodge Hall was located on the second floor and the building's southeast corner was three stories in height (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today Goicoechea Law Offices occupy the space at 826 Main, Naughty or Nice is at 828 Main, and Service Alternatives occupies the 830 Main storefront.

Resource Number 18. 832 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Morris Block
Style: 20th Century Revival
Date of Construction: Ca. 1905
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s
IHSI #: 69-18033



Figure 49. Building at 832 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a tall narrow masonry structure two stories high and 28 feet wide, is symmetrically arranged. Although the first floor storefront has been significantly altered, original Italianate-inspired stylistic detailing (vertical proportions, tall windows, inverted-U hoodmold, brick interpretation of a projecting cornice with brackets, muted Classical elements) and original brick cladding (dark red smooth finish brick in a running bond pattern) remain visible on the upper story and in the first floor pilasters. The first level storefront

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
 County and State

is bordered on each side by a simple red brick pilaster with rounded edges. A continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame display windows, with a centrally placed recessed entry and an aluminum frame commercial door, extends across the façade between the pilasters. The storefront has experienced a Modernist remodel, resulting in bulkheads clad with uncoursed native stone masonry and a panel of chevron-pattern rough-cut boards above the display windows, presumably covering the original transom light band. On the upper level, three tall wood sash double-hung windows with wood sash diamond pattern transom lights are symmetrically arranged across the façade, separated by simple red brick pilasters with rounded edges and rough-faced concrete capitals and bases. A broad inverted-U hoodmold, continuous with the rough-faced concrete of the pilaster capitals, extends across the tops of the three windows, while a broad sill, continuous with the rough-faced concrete of the pilaster bases, extends across the lower window margins. Below the sill are three slightly recessed rectangular panels with rough-face red brick fill, one below each window. A nearly full-width brick cornice with a series of triangular corbels extends across the façade above the windows and the name "MORRIS" in large metal block letters is centered below it. Above the cornice a flat brick parapet borders the edge of the roof, connecting square brick projections representing the tops of the side pilasters. The roof of the building is flat. A one-story grey brick garage has been built onto the rear of the building. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, original upper and lower level fabric and detailing, first level storefront and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this two-story commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). For many years the building's first floor served as a meat market, with Lodge Halls or club rooms on the second level (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today Art Uncorked at the Fourth Wall Studio Art Gallery occupies the space.

Resource Number 19. 836, 838, 840 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Billings Block
Style: Early 20th Century Commercial Style*; 2-Part Commercial Block*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1922
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1980s
IHSI #: 69-18032



Figure 50. Building at 836-840 Main Street.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large masonry structure two stories high and 69 feet wide, projects a solid, substantial appearance. Although the first floor storefronts have been significantly altered, the original Art Deco/Art Moderne-inspired Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular stylistic detailing (simple geometric designs, buff colored brick, parapets instead of cornices, simple corbeled designs, absence of Classical ornament) and original brick cladding (tan brick in a running bond pattern) remain visible on the upper story. A continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows and aluminum frame glass commercial doors extends across the entire first story façade. This window bank is roughly divided in half with a recessed entry in the center of each section, the entry to the west providing access to 836 Main and the entry to the east providing access to both 838 and 840 Main. The storefronts have experienced a Modernist update, resulting in bulkheads clad with small square bright orange ceramic tile and a panel of horizontal rough-cut boards extending across the façade above the display windows, presumably covering an original transom light band. On the second level, ten windows are symmetrically arranged across the façade, divided into two groups of five by a slightly wider space in the center. Each window has a white brick sill and all are now covered with modern paired board shutters. A white brick belt course extends across the wall at the top of the windows and an identical belt course marks the division between the first and second floor levels. Five small horizontal screened rectangular vents, each bordered with white brick, are evenly spaced across the façade above the upper belt course, with a simple nearly full-width corbelled white brick belt course above that. The name "BILLINGS" is centered above the corbel course in large metal serifed block letters. The brick parapet is continuous with the brick of the wall and features white brick coping. A shallow rectangular projection at the center of the parapet accentuates the nameplate below and creates a slightly stepped effect. The roof of the building is flat. Grey brick clads the two-story rear of the building; four large modern vehicle doors open into the first level of the rear section and numerous rectangular windows are arranged across the second level. Key character defining features are the two-story form, parapet, original upper level fabric and detailing, first level storefronts and recessed entryways.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this broad two-story commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1922 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928). Over the years the building's first floor was consistently divided into three storefronts facing onto Main Street. Tenants included a restaurant, florist, grocery store, and unidentified stores; residential apartments filled the second story (SMC 1928, 1945). Today two storefronts are vacant (836 and 838 Main) and one houses a business called That One Place (840 Main).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 20. 842, 844, 846, 848, 848½ Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Metronome Dance Academy,
Casey's

Style: Early 20th Century 2-Part
Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1916

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s

IHSI #: 69-18031



Figure 51. Building at 842-848½ Main Street.

Description:

This building, built in a simple architectural style sometimes referred to as the Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular style, is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is a masonry structure two stories high and 85 feet wide. Although the first floor storefronts have been altered, the original structural brick and detailing can be seen on the second level. Five simple rectangular red brick pilasters divide the building façade into four equal bays, each containing a storefront on the first floor level. A narrow fifth bay at the east end of the building houses a stairway to the upper floor. The storefront at 844 Main retains its original configuration and much of its original fabric: a continuous bank of high wood frame plate glass display windows extends across the façade, accessed by an angled recessed entry and an original wood frame and glass commercial door with a brass thumb latch and mail slot. The storefront's bulkheads are clad with stucco and the transom light over the door has received the same treatment. Modern horizontal boards cover the original transom light band above the display windows. The other storefronts have experienced Art Deco/Modernist updates, obliterating the recessed entryways, replacing original windows and doors with aluminum frame units (with the exception of the wood frame and glass commercial door at 848 Main), cladding the bulkheads or the entire façade with ceramic tile or T1-11, and obscuring the original transom bands with board panels (with the exception of the now-painted transom at 848 Main). The recessed entry to the upper floor stairway has been remodeled in the Art Deco/Art Moderne style with curved ceramic tile-clad walls and a blocky semicircular sheet metal canopy with "DANCE" painted twice on the sides in highly faded large red letters. The building's structural brick is visible on the upper story: red brick in an English bond pattern, with ten stretcher rows per header row. Three wood sash double-hung windows, some with missing glass, are evenly spaced across each bay, except for the narrow bay over the stairwell, which is brick with "DANCING" painted vertically in large now-faded block letters. A brick belt course extends across the building between the first and second floor levels, connecting the four equal bays, and a second brick belt course is situated just

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

below the windows. A corbelled belt course extends across the entire façade just below the parapet with a slightly recessed panel below. The panel contains painted signs, yellow lettering on black backgrounds, reading (east to west across the four bays): "Casey's" in cursive script; "TWIST - N - ROCK"; "EVERY FRI. - SAT."; and "Casey's" again in cursive script. The parapet is flat and continuous with the brick wall below and the roof of the building is flat. The rear of the building is also structural red brick with a number of concrete block-filled vehicle doors on the first level and several boarded window openings on the second level. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, original upper and lower level fabric and detailing, and first level storefronts.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this broad two-story commercial building was built on the south side of Main Street between 1909 and 1918, supporting the County Assessor's 1916 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1909, 1918). Over the years the building's first floor was consistently divided into four storefronts, each facing Main Street. Tenants included a cyclery, jewelry store, confectionary shop, billiards and cigar parlor, harness shop, bakery, and unidentified stores; by 1928 a dance hall was noted on the second floor (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the storefront at 842 Main is vacant, while the others are occupied by a barber shop (844 Main), Zen Readings (846 Main), and the Time Shop (848 Main). The upper floor (848½ Main) is apparently vacant or used for storage.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 21. 850 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1906

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s/1960s

IHSI #: 69-18030



Figure 52. Building at 850 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is small, one story high and 20 feet wide. Some of the original form remains visible in the two simple rectangular pilasters at the sides of the building, a large slightly recessed panel on the upper façade, and the flat parapet. The building has experienced a Mid-century Modern remodel that added cream-colored ceramic tile cladding to the bulkheads and lower level walls (probably also covering an original transom band) and white stucco to the upper façade. A later Modernist makeover altered the configuration of the storefront entry and replaced the original windows and door with the present angled bank of aluminum frame units. The roof is flat, hidden behind the parapet. The rear of the building is a one-story stucco-clad addition with an aluminum frame commercial door. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, and first level storefront.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). Building tenants over the years have included a candy and cigar store, a grocery store, a restaurant and card room, and an unidentified store (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building houses Castellaw Kom Architects, or CKA.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 22. 852 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1906

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1950s

IHSI #: 69-18030-B



Figure 53. Building at 852 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is small, one story high and 20 feet wide. Some of the original form remains visible in the two simple rectangular pilasters at the sides of the building, a large slightly recessed panel on the upper façade, and the flat parapet. A bank of large aluminum frame display windows, with a centrally placed recessed entry and an aluminum frame commercial door, extends across the façade between the pilasters. The building has experienced an Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel that added cream-colored ceramic tile cladding to the bulkheads and first floor walls (probably also covering an original transom band) and white stucco to the upper façade. A modern fabric canopy shelters the entrance. The roof is flat, hidden behind the parapet. The rear of the building is a one-story stucco-clad addition with a modern door. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, first level storefront and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building on the south side of Main Street was constructed between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). Building tenants over the years have included a saloon, plumbing shop, grocery store, second hand store, and furniture repair shop (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building houses Bombshell Beauty Hair Nails and Tanning.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 23. 854 Main Street (west section)

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: No Style

Date of Construction: Ca. 1920

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s

IHSI #: 69-18029



Figure 54. Building at 854 Main Street; building is section of restaurant to right.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. At some point this 15-foot wide building was combined with the building to the east, forming a broad one-story restaurant. Simple square pilasters with rounded corners form the sides of the building, framing the storefront’s continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows. An aluminum frame glass commercial door, accessed from a recessed entryway, is situated at the east side of the storefront. At some point an Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel added cream-colored ceramic tile cladding to the pilasters and perhaps also the vertical corrugated sheet metal now cladding portions of the upper façade; a subsequent Modernist makeover resulted in large stacked red brick covering the east wall of the entryway and the bulkheads. At some point red plastic panel cladding was added to the upper façade, presumably covering a transom light band, and the upper facade corrugated sheet metal was painted orange. The building roof is flat, probably with a flat parapet. The rear of the building is clad with vertical corrugated sheet metal siding. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, and first level storefront.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928 (SMC 1918, 1928). Over the years the building has functioned as a single storefront and tenants have included a restaurant in the 1920s and an unidentified store in the 1940s (SMC 1928, 1945). The building is now the western section of the Emperor of India King Thai Restaurant.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 24. 854 Main Street (east section) **Eligibility:** Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: No Style

Date of Construction: Ca. 1910

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s

IHSI #: 69-18029-B



Figure 55. Building at 854 Main Street; building is section of restaurant to left.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. At some point this 30-foot wide building was combined with the building to the west, forming a broad one-story restaurant. Simple square pilasters form the sides of the building, framing the storefront's continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame plate glass display windows. A shallow recessed entry at the east side of the storefront leads to an aluminum frame glass commercial door. At some point a Modernist remodel added aluminum cladding to the pilasters, reconfigured the entryway, and resulted in the stacked large red brick veneer on the bulkheads. In a subsequent remodel the red plastic and vertical corrugated sheet metal cladding was added to the upper façade, presumably covering a transom light band in the process. The building roof is flat, probably with a flat parapet. An original red brick wall is visible at the rear of the building and two small concrete block additions have been built onto this elevation. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, and first level storefront.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1909 and 1918 (SMC 1909, 1918). Over the years the building has functioned as either one or two storefronts and tenants have included a barber, restaurant, confectionary store, and unidentified stores (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). The building is now the eastern section of the Emperor of India King Thai Restaurant.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 25. 868 Main Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name: American Bank and Trust Company
Style: No Style
Date of Construction: Ca. 1926
Date of Alterations: Ca. 2002
IHSI #: 69-18028



Figure 56. Building at 868 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large two-story rectangular structure, rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with large square pink granite panels on the first level and modern reddish brick in an offset running bond pattern on the second level. The roof is flat with a flat parapet and all windows and doors are modern. A historical photograph provided by Wells Fargo documents extensive modification of this historical building, including removal of original exterior pent roofs, replacement of all primary façade cladding (including brick) with modern materials, alteration of nearly all window and door openings, and sealing of storefronts. The only historical features and materials that remain visible, the light well with its original Spanish tile covered pent roof, the structural clay tile west wall, and a tall brick chimney, can only be seen from the rear west side of the building. Remodeling has changed the building’s architectural style to a modern variation of the International style. The building has been modified to the point that it is unrecognizable as either historical or as the original building.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large two-story commercial building was constructed on the southwest corner of Main and 9th Streets between 1918 and 1928 (SMC 1918, 1928). Over the years the building’s first floor was divided into three storefronts facing Main Street, sometimes with a fourth storefront at the rear of the building. Tenants included an auto supply store, hardware and paint store, bank, tailor and pressing shop, and unidentified stores (SMC 1928, 1945). Today Wells Fargo occupies the entire building.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 26. 861, 863 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Willett Brothers
Style: Early 20th Century Commercial*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1920
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18027



Figure 57. Building at 861, 863 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large masonry structure 87 feet wide and one story high, is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular. Although the building has been altered by replacement of original windows and doors with aluminum frame units, the form of the building appears essentially intact. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with red combed brick in a running bond pattern. Three simple rectangular brick-clad pilasters divide the main façade (south elevation) into two broad bays; a fourth pilaster at the west side of the building adds another narrow bay, a section that appears to be an addition. A continuous bank of aluminum frame display windows with aluminum frame commercial doors extends across each bay, the windows and doors flush with the building walls. Panels of diagonal unpainted boards cover original transom light bands above the display windows. A wide concrete belt course, painted green, extends across the entire main façade and east side, dividing the upper walls from the storefronts below. Each bay of the upper main facade is ornamented with simple rectangular brickwork designs, inset with large sandstone diamond shapes; the same ornament is used on the main façade of the west addition and the highly visible front/south portion of the east side. The flat roof is hidden behind flat parapets with concrete coping. The tops of the pilasters, also with concrete coping, rise slightly higher than the parapets, creating a slightly stepped appearance. A broad corrugated metal canopy extends across the main façade’s original two bays and onto the front of the east side and a large modern metal vehicle door opens into the rear of the east elevation. The lower walls at the rear of the building are concrete, cast in horizontal board forms, and the upper walls are structural clay tile. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, original upper and lower level fabric and detailing, and first level storefronts.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large one-story commercial building was built on the northwest corner of Main and 9th Streets between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor’s 1920 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928). The

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

building served for many years as an auto dealership, although the western addition functioned as a bowling alley in the 1940s (SMC 1928, 1945). Today Norco occupies the building.

Resource Number 27. 859 Main Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing*

Historic Name: Chas. Parker Auto Sales Agency
Style: No Style*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1916
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s
IHSI #: 69-18026



Figure 58. Building at 859 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a narrow, symmetrically arranged masonry structure 33 feet wide and one story high, has been remodeled in a Modernist style, which could be classified as a simple example of Brutalism. The façade is clad with Roman brick in an irregularly coursed pattern. A very deeply recessed rectangular entryway with Roman brick side walls leads to the main entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door, part of a bank of aluminum frame windows that forms the rear wall of the entryway. Two slender round metal posts at the front of the entryway appear to support the entry ceiling. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. This section is a one-story red brick structure with an irregularly canted corner and large window and vehicle door openings, now filled with slightly different red brick.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was built on the north side of Main Street between 1909 and 1918, supporting the County Assessor’s 1916 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1909, 1918). The building was identified as the Chas. Parker Auto Sales Agency in 1918, an auto supplies store in 1928, and an unidentified store in 1945 (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today Dantz Dynamix occupies the building.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 28. 855 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Temple Theatre, Masonic Temple

Style: Renaissance Revival

Date of Construction: Ca. 1902

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s

IHSI #: 69-4344



Figure 59. Building at 855 Main Street (the 3- and 4-story building).

Description:

This building, on the northeast corner of Main Street and Temple Lane, forms part of the long rows of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, an imposing symmetrically arranged masonry structure, 70 feet wide and three stories high, remains relatively intact. The building was constructed in the Renaissance Revival (Italian Renaissance) architectural style as evidenced by the rusticated (exaggerated joint) masonry and arched openings (all but one of which are now covered) on the first level, smaller and less elaborate windows on upper levels, prominent cornice, flat parapeted roof, and balcony balustrade (which has been removed). The façade is clad with variegated tan brick in a running bond pattern, a treatment that wraps around onto front portions of the east and west sides, while the rear of the building is lower quality red brick. A tall narrow slightly projecting pavilion at each side of the main façade, each reminiscent of a broad pilaster, divides the building vertically into three parts; the base of each pavilion is slightly battered (sloping) suggesting a plinth. Five rounded openings originally extended across the first level of the facade, a door centered on each side pavilion and two large windows and a large door in the central section. At some point the western portion of this area was modernized with painted sheet metal cladding, modern rectangular aluminum frame display windows, an aluminum frame commercial door and a broad metal canopy. The original arched opening on the eastern pavilion face, with its sunburst brickwork surround, remains visible, now filled with an aluminum frame commercial door and a board transom and sheltered beneath a metal canopy. Segmentally arched window openings with keystone crowns and sandstone sills are symmetrically arranged across each upper level of the facade, one tall narrow window on each side pavilion and three pairs of tall narrow windows in the central section. Windows on the third level are slightly smaller than those on the second with less elaborate brickwork crowns. Today all third story façade windows are original wood sash double-hung units, while those on the second story have been replaced with vinyl and aluminum sash or covered with plywood. Historical photographs show a low balustrade extending across the lower second story façade in front of the paired windows, a feature that has now been removed. A narrow corbelled brick belt course extends across the entire façade above the third floor windows with a prominent Classical pressed metal denticulated cornice above that; both features wrap around to the fronts of the east and west sides

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

of the building. A rectangular sandstone nameplate is centered on the façade between the belt course and the cornice, with "MASONIC TEMPLE" carved in raised block letters. The brick of the façade continues to the top of the flat parapet, which is crowned with pressed metal coping, echoing the shape of the cornice. Additional segmentally- and flat-arched windows of various sizes, a few with original wood sash, and several wood panel and replacement metal pedestrian doors are asymmetrically arranged across the west elevation. A tall red brick chimney with a corbelled top rises from the top of the west wall. The rear of the building, four stories in height, has few windows or doors and served as the theatre's fly loft (Erick Peterson, personal communication 2016). Key character defining features are the multiple-story form, flat parapet, and original upper and lower level fabric and detailing.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this three-story commercial building was built on the north side of Main Street between 1900 and 1904. Through the years the building was identified as the Masonic Temple and Temple Theater (SMC 1900, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). At one point a furniture store occupied a section of the ground floor. The Masons still own the building and continue to use the rooms on the upper floor for their meetings (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016b; Eric Peterson, personal communication 2016).

Resource Number 29. 835 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: International

Date of Construction: 1957

Date of Alterations: 1990s

IHSI #: 69-18025

Description:

This building forms part of the long rows of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, with its geometric forms, bands and banks of windows, and smooth wall surfaces, is a classic example of Modernist architecture and a variation of the International Style. The main façade is asymmetrically arranged, bounded by two large windowless blocks clad with tan running bond brick, a massive block to the west and a tall narrow block to the east. A recessed bank of metal frame windows, incorporating the main entrance, a metal frame commercial door, extends across the façade between the two side blocks. A long low planter, faced with polished granite, extends across the east portion of the recessed façade, channeling customers toward the door. A shallow blocky canopy, faced with



Figure 60. Building at 835 Main Street.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

black metal, shelters the recessed entryway. The roof of the building is flat with flat parapets. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is bordered on the east by a large parking lot. Variations of the façade design elements are repeated on other elevations of the building. Key character defining features are the one-story form, original fabric and blocky shapes, planter box, and glass window/door banks.

According to US Bank records, this one-story commercial building was built in 1957 on the northwest corner of Main Street and Temple Lane, the former site of a gas station and automobile dealership (US Bank 2014:109; SMC 1928, 1945).

Resource Number 30. 825 Main Street (east section) **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1925

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s

IHSI #: 69-18024



Figure 61. Building at 825 Main Street (east).

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. At some point this 52-foot wide building was combined with the building to the west, forming a long low, one story store. The building, a load-bearing brick structure, rests on a poured concrete foundation. Although the main façade is now clad with coarsely-textured light grey pebble dash stucco—probably an Art Deco/Art Moderne-inspired treatment—the original English bond brick with six stretcher rows per header row can be seen on the east elevation. The storefront is a near-continuous bank of high aluminum frame plate glass display windows, with an aluminum frame glass commercial door accessed by an angled recessed entryway in the approximate center. A blocky rectangular sheet metal canopy with two decorative raised horizontal lines around the edges—also probably an Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced feature—extends across the combined store façade above the storefront. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet that extends across the entire combined store. The rear of the building is clad with pebble dash stucco and features a modern aluminum frame door and windows. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, storefront and recessed entryway.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928 (SMC 1918, 1928). In the late 1920s the building housed an automobile dealership and repair shop and, in the 1940s, an unidentified store (SMC 1928, 1945). Today this building forms the east half of Follett's Furniture store.

Resource Number 31. 825 Main Street (west section)

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1925

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s

IHSI #: 69-18024-B



Figure 62. Building at 825 Main Street (west).

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. At some point this 50-foot wide building was combined with the building to the east, forming a long low, one-story store. The main façade is now clad with coarsely-textured light grey pebble dash stucco, probably an Art Deco/Art Moderne-inspired treatment. The storefront is a continuous bank of high aluminum frame plate glass display windows, with an aluminum frame glass commercial door accessed by an angled recessed entryway in the approximate center. A blocky rectangular sheet metal canopy with two decorative raised horizontal lines around the edges—also probably an Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced feature—extends across the combined store façade above the storefront. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet that extends across the entire combined store. The rear of the building is also clad with pebble dash stucco. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, storefront and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps and County Assessor's records, this one-story commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street, just north of the Main - New 6th intersection, between 1918 and 1928. Although the building shown on the 1928 Sanborn map is not the same size as the present building, it was probably incorporated into the present structure. The 1928 building housed a second hand jewelry store and an office. By 1945 the building, shown in its current configuration, was in use as an unidentified store (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today this building forms the west half of Follett's Furniture store.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 32. 821 Main Street **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1926

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1960s

IHSI #: 69-18023



Figure 63. Building at 821 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is long and low, 50 feet wide and one story high. Although the stucco cladding of the upper walls may be an original Art Deco/Art Moderne detail, the Roman brick on the lower walls represents a Modernist update. The roof is flat, hidden behind a symmetrical low, double-stepped parapet with concrete ledge coping. The storefront is a series of large asymmetrically arranged aluminum frame plate glass display windows of various sizes, extending across the entire façade. Access is by way of an aluminum frame commercial door and a rectangular recessed entryway, offset to the east. A broad rectangular corrugated aluminum canopy extends across the entire building just above the display windows, probably another Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced feature. The rear of the building is a post-1945 concrete block addition (SMC 1945). Key character defining features are the one-story form, stepped parapet, storefront and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1926 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928). Through the years the building was divided into four storefronts that housed such businesses as a second-hand clothing shop, a restaurant, offices, and unidentified stores (SMC 1928, 1945). Today this building is a store called the Picture Gallery.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 33. 815 Main Street
Historic Name: Montgomery Ward & Company
Style: Modern
Date of Construction: Ca. 1923
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s
IHSI #: 69-18022

Eligibility: Non-Contributing



Figure 64. Building at 815 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. Although highly altered, the form of this building makes it recognizable as a historical structure. The building is tall and broad, two stories high and 75 feet wide, while the rear addition retains its long one-story configuration. Four pilasters originally divided the building’s main façade into three equal parts. Although these features still symmetrically divide the storefront and rise slightly above the level of the parapet at the roofline, unpainted grey pebble-dash stucco cladding has obliterated them on the second story level. Original second story façade windows have also been sealed and covered with pebble-dash stucco. The storefront extends across the first level façade as a nearly-continuous bank of large aluminum frame plate glass display windows, with a centered recessed entry providing access to an aluminum frame commercial door. Modern faux stone clads the bulkheads and modern square vitrified tile covers the pilaster bases. A modern shed-roofed standing seam sheet metal canopy extends across the entire façade, sheltering the storefront. The roof of the building is flat, hidden behind a flat parapet with modern white ceramic tile coping. The rear of the building is clad with grey unpainted pebble-dash stucco. The appearance of the rear addition has been recently updated, but original English bond brick with five stretcher rows to one header row remains visible. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, pilasters, first level storefront and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928 as a one-story structure, supporting the County Assessor’s 1923 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928). In 1928 the building was divided into a two parts, a grocery store on the west and a larger public market on the east. By 1945 a second story had been added to the building and a one-story rear addition constructed; the entire building housed Montgomery Ward & Company and the rear addition was in use as the Montgomery Ward warehouse (SMC 1928, 1945). As late as the 1960s historical photographs show the building façade with a series of tall rectangular windows across the upper story. Today both the main building and rear addition house Sylvan Furniture.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 34. 803 Main Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: 1975

Date of Alterations:

IHSI #: 69-18021



Figure 65. Building at 803 Main Street.

Description:

This building—Avista Utilities—is modern, constructed in 1975. The Elks Temple, which burned in 1969, formerly occupied the lot (Julin 2004).

Resource Number 35. 703 Main Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: Ca. 1918

Date of Alterations: 2013

IHSI #: 69-18020



Figure 66. Building at 703 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. Although highly altered, original brick cladding and door and window openings visible at the rear of the building verify the structure’s historical age. The building is low and broad, one story high and 63 feet wide. Four pilasters, probably altered but original features, symmetrically divide the main façade into three parts. Modern metal-frame window banks and a recessed entry with modern metal frame windows and door fill the first level bays between the pilasters. Modern tile clads the bulkheads and lower façade walls, and whitish pebble dash stucco clads the upper walls. The roof is flat with a flat parapet. Original

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

brick walls are visible at the rear of the building and a large original vehicle door opening is still present on the rear west side. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, and storefront.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1918 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928). In 1928 the building housed a hardware and paint store and, in 1945, a furniture store (SMC 1928, 1945). Today the Happy Day Corporate Office occupies the building.

Resource Number 36. 631, 633, 635 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: C. J. Breier Building
Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne;
Three-Part Vertical Block*
Date of Construction: 1923
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990
IHSI #: 69-11381



Figure 67. Building at 631-635 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large masonry structure five stories high and 60 feet wide, was built in a slightly trapezoidal shape to fit the lot. Although the first floor storefronts have been somewhat altered, original windows and cladding and the original Art Deco/Art Moderne stylistic detailing (smooth wall surfaces, geometric and horizontal design elements, flat roof with ledge coping, and lack of Classical detail) remain visible on the upper stories. The first level of the main façade is bordered on each side by a stout stucco-clad pilaster. A nearly continuous bank of large display windows and glass commercial doors forms the rear wall of the recessed space between the pilasters. Two round support posts at the front of the recessed space visually divide the area into three storefronts. Most windows and doors comprising the storefront bank are original or sympathetic replacement wood frame units; one door is a metal frame replacement. Bulkheads are filled with boards and the area above the storefronts is clad with stucco, probably covering an original transom light band. Large planter boxes with simple raised rectangular designs are arranged in front of the storefronts. The upper levels of the building are clad with combed red brick in an English bond pattern, with seven stretcher rows per header row. A series of nine original one-over-one wood sash double-hung

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

windows, each with a concrete sill, is symmetrically spaced across each floor of the main façade, topped with a continuous concrete belt course forming an elongated lintel. Three small horizontal windows or vents are evenly spaced above the upper belt course and, above that, a broad elegantly simple Modernist cornice, composed of geometric horizontal, vertical and arched design elements. The building's brick wall continues uninterrupted to the top of the parapet, a flat notched feature with concrete ledge coping. A metal "C. J. BREIER" nameplate is centered on the front parapet. The façade design and fenestration continue across the east and west sides of the building and certain elements are repeated on the rear elevation. A second metal "C. J. BREIER" nameplate is centered on the forward section of the east parapet. The roof of the building is flat and the structure rests on a concrete foundation. Key character defining features are the multiple-story form, parapet, original fabric and detailing, first level recessed storefronts and support posts.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large commercial building was constructed on the northwest corner of Main and 7th Streets between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1923 construction date. In both 1928 and 1945 the first floor of the building housed a department store and upper stories were office space (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the upper levels are apartments, while the first floor houses part of the adjacent Main Street Grill (631 Main), Confluence Christian High School (635 Main), and the Breier Building Apartments office (633 Main). The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Compau 1985).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 37. 631 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Early 20th Century
Commercial Style*; 1-Part
Commercial Block*

**Date of
Construction:** Ca. 1923

**Date of
Alterations:** Ca. 1990s

IHSI #: 69-18019



Figure 68. Building at 631 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a small masonry structure one story high and 28 feet wide, was built in a trapezoidal shape to fit the lot. Although the storefront has been altered and a modern stone wall and leafy vines obscure most of the west side, the original Art Deco/Art Moderne-inspired Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular stylistic detailing (simple geometric designs, parapets instead of cornices, simple corbeled designs, concrete trim) and original brick cladding (combed red brick identical to that of the Breier Building, arranged in a running bond pattern) remain visible on the upper facade. A continuous bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling replacement wood frame plate glass display windows with an off-center recessed entry and metal frame glass commercial door, extends across the entire facade. Bulkheads are modern green faux marble tile. A band of wood frame transom lights extends across the façade above the display windows, now obscured behind a modern fabric awning. Two long horizontal wood sash windows, each with a simple concrete fret design above it, are symmetrically arranged across the upper façade. Corbeled brick at the top of the façade wall supports a concrete parapet, ornamented with two simple concrete pilasters, one in the center and one at the west side; originally a pilaster was probably also situated at the east side. Each pilaster has a now-eroded concrete cartouche on its face. The sidewalk in front of the restaurant, surrounded with a faux wrought iron fence, is used for outdoor seating. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, original upper facade fabric and detailing, storefront, and recessed entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this small commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street between 1918 and 1928, probably about the same time as the adjacent Breier Building. In 1928 the building housed two businesses, a shoeshine shop to the east and an office to the west; what is now the rear of the building was a separate structure. By 1945 the building was a drug store and the unidentified rear part was still a separate building (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building is a restaurant, Main Street Grill.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 38. 623 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: 1966

Date of Alterations: 2000s

IHSI #: 69-18018



Figure 69. Building at 623 Main Street.

Description:

This building, with its geometric forms, exposed beams, bands and banks of windows, natural building materials and garden landscaping, is a classic example of mid-twentieth century Modernist architecture. Unlike most buildings in the downtown commercial core, this structure is free-standing. The main façade is asymmetrically arranged, with native stone-clad blocks of various widths interspersed with recessed board walls and banks of metal frame windows and doors. Roof segments are mansard in shape with grey slate shingles, supported on massive laminated wood beams. A vine-covered stone wall borders the building on the east, and a garden and patio occupy the space between the building and wall. Variations of the façade design elements are repeated on other elevations of the building. Key character defining features are the one-story form, geometric shapes, mansard roof, original stone cladding, and window/door banks.

According to County Assessor's records, this one-story commercial building on the north side of Main Street was built in 1966, replacing earlier structures (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b; SMC 1945). Until recently the building, now vacant, housed Zions Bank.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 39. 621 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: 1966

Date of Alterations: Ca. 2000s

IHSI #: 69-18017



Figure 70. Building at 621 Main Street.

Description:

These two identical one-story commercial buildings are oriented end to end forming a strip mall with multiple storefronts. The buildings are part of the rows of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. These structures' geometric forms, exposed beams, bands and banks of windows, and natural building materials identify them as mid-twentieth century Modernist architecture. The main façades (south and east elevations) are clad with native stone interspersed with banks of metal frame windows and doors and sections clad with red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof is mansard in shape with composition shingle cladding, supported on massive laminated wood beams. The roof extends to the east, supported on heavy laminated wood posts, creating a covered walkway along the east façade of the buildings. The exposed rear elevation of the north building is clad with modern red brick. Key character defining features are the one-story form, mansard roof, stone cladding, and window/door banks.

According to County Assessor's records, these buildings were built on the north side of Main Street in 1966, replacing earlier structures (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b; SMC 1945).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 40. 611 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Liberty Theater
Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne
Date of Construction: Ca. 1902
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1920
IHSI #: 69-18016



Figure 71. Building at 611 Main Street.

Description:

This 51-foot wide building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston's Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building is built of load-bearing red brick in an English bond pattern, with six stretcher rows per header row, still visible at the rear of the structure. When the building was converted to a theater its façade was remodeled in a vernacular expression of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural style. The main façade is symmetrically arranged, with stucco cladding and geometric ornament. On the first level, two identical aluminum frame double commercial doors in slightly recessed openings flank a centrally placed and slightly protruding aluminum frame window, probably a former ticket booth. The present ticket booth, another aluminum frame window with a round hole in the center and a semicircular opening at the bottom, is situated to the left of the doors, and a shallow glass case for poster display is located to the right of the doors. The prominent metal marquee, with readerboards on each of its three sides, decorative vertical fluting and stacked geometric shapes at the front corners, a large inverted trapezoidal sign encircled with neon tubes rising from the front center, and multiple yellow and clear lightbulbs below, shelters the entrance area. A band of transom lights, now filled with a mix of original wood sash and modern metal sash windows, boards, and air conditioning units, extends across the façade behind the marquee, and a pressed metal belt course extends across the façade above the transom band. Four simple stucco-clad pilasters divide the upper façade into three bays, the center bay twice as wide as each side. A large blue vertical stucco rectangle, filled with brown stucco, ornaments each side bay, while a large semicircular design with blue, white and grey stucco borders and brown scored stucco fill, occupies the central bay, dominating the façade. Bands of small colorful geometric shapes, a simple stucco-clad projecting cornice, and flat stucco-clad parapets top the side bays, while the central bay curves above the building as a semicircular extension with blue, white, and grey borders. The name "LIBERTY" in block metal letters is mounted in a slightly curved rectangular metal nameplate below the curving upper façade. A large neon sign mounted above the marquee at a right angle to the building reads "LIBERTY" in vertical block letters. The roof of the building is flat with stepped parapets on the sides. Key character defining features are the two-

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

story form, upper level fabric and detailing, neon sign and marquee, and historical elements of the entryway.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this two-story commercial building on the north side of Main Street was constructed between 1900 and 1904. In 1904 the building housed two businesses, an agricultural implement store and an undertaker. By 1909 the agricultural implement store occupied the entire building and, by 1918, the structure had become the Klaus & Thomas Garage. Sometime between 1918 and 1928 the building was converted to a movie theater, which it remained for many years (SMC 1900, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). The building is currently vacant and the Liberty Theater Preservation Alliance is actively soliciting funds for its restoration.

Resource Number 41. 609 Main Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: I.O.O.F. No. 8
Style: Classical Revival
Date of Construction: Ca. 1895
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1980s
IHSI #: 69-7616



Figure 72. Building at 609 Main Street.

Description:

This building is part of a long row of adjoining commercial structures lining Lewiston’s Main Street in the downtown commercial core. The building, a large masonry structure with stucco cladding, is three stories high and 36 feet wide. Although the first floor storefront has been significantly altered, the original Classical Revival stylistic detailing (simple projecting cornice, wide frieze, flat roof with parapet, pediment, flat modillions at the cornice, pilasters, classical ornament) remain visible on the upper story. Two rectangular pilasters extend the height of the building, one at each side of the structure. On the first level, a recessed storefront extends between the pilasters, composed of an angled bank of aluminum frame windows incorporating an aluminum frame door. Two square posts are symmetrically arranged across the front of the recessed entry. The entire first level, pilasters, bulkheads, posts, and the former transom light band above the display windows is clad with small white rectangular ceramic tile. The upper façade is clad with cream-colored stucco. A pressed metal belt course extends across the façade above the covered transom band, dividing the first level from the second. At each end the belt

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

course intersects a pressed metal sunburst design on the side pilaster. A small aluminum sash replacement window is situated at each side of the second floor. A second pressed metal belt course, this one with dentils, divides the second and third floors, also intersecting a pressed metal sunburst ornament at each end. The third level has no façade windows but is heavily ornamented. A rectangular nameplate is centered above the belt course, divided into three recessed panels by miniature pilasters. The first panel reads (all lettering is large block letters, probably pressed metal) "I O", the middle panel reads "NO. 8", and the third panel reads "O F". Above this, a pressed metal modillion cornice with a broad pressed metal frieze band below extends across the upper wall and parapet, terminating at a large pressed metal ornament on each side pilaster. A rectangular pressed metal pediment, with two diamond panels flanking a panel with three chain links, is centered on the parapet. The building is constructed of structural brick, visible on the rear of the building: red brick in an English bond with six stretcher courses per header course. The roof is flat with a stepped parapet on the rear elevation. A number of original segmentally arched openings remain on the rear elevation, many with original wood sash windows and wood panel doors. Key character defining features are the three-story form, parapet, original upper level fabric and detailing, and first level storefront.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this three-story commercial building was constructed on the north side of Main Street between 1891 and 1896. From the building's first appearance on Sanborn maps, the upper floor was identified as an I.O.O.F. Hall or Lodge Hall. The first level housed such diverse businesses as an agricultural implement store in 1896, a furniture store in 1900 and 1904, a commercial club in 1909, a grocery store in 1918, a musical instrument and jewelry store in 1928, and an office and store in 1945 (SMC 1891, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building appears to be vacant.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 42. 844 D Street, 121 9th Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1920

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s

IHSI #: 69-18059



Figure 73. Building at 844 D / 121 9th Street.

Description:

This building, one-half block north of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core, fills the entire half-block bordered on the east by 9th Street, on the north by D Street, on the west by Temple Lane, and on the south by an alley. Decorative detailing indicates the building originally faced east onto 9th Street. This large rectangular building, with its smooth white stucco wall surfaces, flat roof with stepped parapet and concrete coping, and lack of Classical detailing, is a simple example of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural style. The building remains remarkably intact, with most windows, doors and other features unaltered. The building is built of concrete, cast in horizontal board forms, and clad with white-painted stucco on the highly visible east (original front) and north sides. The higher central section of the east side's stepped parapet divides the main façade into three bays. A bank of large wood frame display windows with thin vertical brass mullions extends across each bay, topped by a band of small nearly square wood sash transom lights, many with original patterned glass panes. The original main entrance, a double wood frame glass commercial door with a brass D handle, is incorporated into the window bank of the central bay, offset to the north. The window treatment continues onto the forward section of the north side wall. Large vehicle doors, many original roll-up wood panel units, open into the building at the rear of the north wall and along the south wall. A modern aluminum frame commercial door has been added on a main façade side bay, and entrances have been added or modified on the north elevation. Five large multi-light steel sash windows are arranged across the rear (west) wall, all now covered with signs. Three chimneys rise from the flat roof, a small square red brick chimney near the northwest corner, a high square concrete chimney near the southeast corner, and another concrete chimney near the southwest corner. Key character defining features are the one-story form, stepped/flat parapet, original display windows and entrances.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this very large one-story commercial building was built on the southwest corner of 9th and D Streets between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1920 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928). The building served for many years as an auto dealership and repair garage (SMC 1928, 1945). Today Idaho Impressions Inc., a screen printing and embroidery business, occupies the building.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 43. 865 D Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing*

Historic Name: Arco Gas Station

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: 1950

Date of Alterations: 1971

IHSI #:



Figure 71. Building at 865 D Street.

Description:

According to County Assessor's records, this small building was constructed on the north side of D Street in 1950 and remodeled in 1971 (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b). The present owner confirms the ca. 1950 construction date and notes that the building was an Arco gas station into the mid-1970s and a Shell station until the early 1990s. Around 1991 the current owner, Dale Marshall (personal communication 2016), removed the gas tanks and converted the building to the present Marshall's Auto Service repair shop. Key character defining features are the one-story flat-roofed form and window banks.

Although this small one-story building, one block north of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core, has been altered over the years, its form remains identifiable as a gas station. Banks of aluminum frame windows extend across the sides and front of the building, wrapping around the original office at the southeast corner. Modern burned brick cladding and modern metal commercial doors have been added to the main façade, vehicle doors on the façade have been replaced with aluminum frame window banks, and the mansard roof is almost certainly not original. Remaining original features include white metal panels cladding the rear and east sides of the building, wood frame and patterned glass restroom doors on the east side, and oval concrete pads in front of the building marking the former locations of pump islands. A large modern metal addition has been built onto the rear of the structure.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 44. 625 D Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: Ca. 1935

Date of Alterations: 1979, 1984

IHSI #:



Figure 74. Building at 625 D Street.

Description:

This small commercial building, one block north of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core, exhibits the blocky forms and geometric shapes of the Modernist tradition. Since the building was built in 1935, the present stylistic detailing is the result of extensive remodeling. No historical fabric remains visible. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vertical T1-11, and features a flat parapet roof. The rear section of the building is slightly higher than the front (south) portion, and the southwest section is a post-1945 addition. Doors and windows are all modern replacements. The main entrance is a metal frame glass commercial door asymmetrically placed in a band of large metal sash windows at the south end of the east side. Additional metal sash windows on east and west sides of the building are sheltered by large blocky surrounds. An ornamental brick wall has been added on the south side of the building, the side facing the street, and low planters around the building are filled with pebbles and large chunks of basalt. Key character defining features are the one-story form and flat parapets.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was built on the northwest corner of D and 7th Streets between 1928 and 1945, supporting the County Assessor's 1935 construction date. The building shown on the 1945 Sanborn map, identified as an auto service shop with gas and oil sales, consists of the north and east sections of the present building. County Assessor's records note remodeling of the building in 1979 and 1984 (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b; SMC 1928, 1945). Today the building houses K & G Construction.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 45. 225 7th Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Lewiston Dray Company

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1905

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s

IHSI #:

Description:

This building, two blocks north of Main Street at the edge of Lewiston's downtown commercial core, is trapezoidal in plan, built to fit the irregularly shaped lot. At some point the building was given an Art Deco/Art Moderne stylistic update resulting in the present white stucco cladding. A presumably later remodel gave the building its broad bank of metal frame display windows and commercial door, extending across the south half of the main (east) façade. Three vehicle doors occupy the north half of the façade, all now modern roll-up metal replacements. Six small windows across the rear of the north side wall are now filled with plywood and a loading dock at the rear of the building is enclosed and covered with a shed roof. The original building roof, flat with a stepped parapet, was converted to two shallowly-pitched (nearly flat) front gables, one over the north half of the building and one over the south half. Roofing is now corrugated sheet metal. The building has remained intact since construction. Although the openings have been altered – nearly all store fronts in the Historic District Boundary Increase area have been extensively modified – the building retains its character defining features and is a rare property type in the district (i.e. livery stable). Key character defining features are the one-story form, parapets, storefront and garage openings.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large one-story commercial building was built on the southwest corner of 7th and Capital Streets between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). When it first appears on Sanborn maps in 1909 the building was a livery stable with the northwest corner section 1.5 stories high and the rest one story. By 1918 the building is identified as the Lewiston Dray Company, offering "auto trucks and wagons," and the rear third of the building was still in use as a stable. By 1928 the building, all one story, was the general warehouse for Lewiston Transfer & Storage and by 1945 the building appears to be labeled Auto Freight Department (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today Inland Auto Glass occupies the building.



Figure 75. Building at 225 7th Street.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 46. 523 D Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1935

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s

IHSI #:



Figure 76. Building at 523 D Street.

Description:

This building, one block north of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core, is a broad one-story reinforced concrete structure. The building is a simple expression of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural style as evidenced by its smooth stucco wall surfaces, flat parapet roof, and ornamental vertical lines. Five simple concrete pilasters, extending from the ground to the top of the parapet, divide the main façade into four bays; although the building appears to be symmetrically arranged, the bays are of slightly different widths. Decorative vertical incised lines are cast into the pilasters, four long lines of equal length on the lower level and three short lines with the center line longer than those of the sides at the parapet level. The main façade is clad with smooth stucco, painted a light yellow color, cladding that wraps around to the front sections of the east and west sides. The two side bays were built as storefronts, while each center bay held a vehicle door. Although these features are now altered, much of the original fabric remains. Both storefronts retain an original wood panel and glass commercial door with a wood sash hopper transom light and a large wood frame display window to the left (this window is boarded over on the western storefront). An original transom band across the top of each storefront is now covered with modern T1-11 and the bulkheads are clad with faux brick veneer. Each center bay is filled with a wooden vehicle door sliding on an interior overhead track, each with a series of vertical eight-light wood frame fixed windows across the upper half. On the eastern vehicle door, upper portions of the windows have been covered with plywood and the lower door is clad with faux brick veneer. The lower portion of the western vehicle door is covered with modern T1-11. Two large 30-light steel sash windows, each with an eight-light awning section, are arranged across the west wall, one toward the front and one toward the rear, and a small rectangular cast concrete chimney rises from the top center of the wall. The pattern is repeated on the east wall, with a small window added between the large windows and a pedestrian door to the rear; all openings on this side are now boarded over. A large original vehicle door, made of vertical drop siding boards and sliding on an overhead interior track, is centered on the rear of the building. The roof is flat with a flat concrete parapet and the building rests on a concrete foundation. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, original fabric and detailing, and original storefronts and garage doors.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this small one-story commercial building was built on the north side of D Street between 1928 and 1945. When the building first appeared on Sanborn maps in 1945 it was divided into two sections, the west half a private garage and the east half an auto repair shop (SMC 1928, 1945). Today Image! Design Center occupies the building.

Resource Number 47. 505 Capital Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Gray-Webb Buick Dealership

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1948

Date of Alterations: 1961, 1979

IHSI #:

Description:

This building, two blocks north of Main Street at the edge of Lewiston's downtown commercial core, is a long low one-story reinforced concrete structure. The building is an expression of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural tradition as evidenced by its smooth concrete wall surfaces, flat parapet roof, horizontal window bands, geometric ornament, and prominent vertical neon sign. The highly visible main (south) and west façades are clad with concrete, scored in large rectangles and painted white. Bands of aluminum sash windows, separated by panels of fluted green-glazed terra cotta tile and shaded by shallow louvered metal canopies, extend across the west side of the building and portions of the main façade, emphasizing the horizontality of the structure, while a tall green sheet metal sign spelling out "TRIBUNE" in block serif neon letters provides a vertical counterpoint. The main entrance is embellished with a broad, slightly projecting, rectangle of green-glazed terra cotta tile. A double aluminum frame commercial door surrounded by aluminum frame sidelights and transom lights, fills the east portion of the entry, with a wall of light green terra cotta tile and a low red brick planter to the west. Concrete, cast in horizontal board forms, is visible on the building's rear elevation and a tall cast concrete chimney rises from the rear edge of the roof. Two brick-clad flat-roofed additions have been built onto the east side of the original building. Key character defining features are the original building's one-story form, flat parapet, original fabric and detailing, and window bands.



Figure 77. Building at 505 Capital Street.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was built on the northeast corner of 5th and Capital Streets at some point after 1945, supporting the County Assessor's 1948 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1928, 1945). The

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

building originally housed the Gray-Webb Buick dealership. Around 1960 The Lewiston Tribune acquired the property and moved their operation to the building. The first eastern addition was constructed in 1961 during the relocation process, and the second eastern addition was built in 1979 to house a new press (A. L. Alford, Jr., personal communication 2016). The building is still in use as The Lewiston Tribune's main office.

Resource Number 48. 502 Beachey Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Gray-Webb Buick Dealership

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: 1960

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s

IHSI #:



Figure 78. Building at 502 Beachey Street.

Description:

This small commercial building, two blocks north of Main Street at the edge of Lewiston's downtown commercial core, exhibits the blocky forms and geometric shapes of the Modernist tradition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern replacement horizontal boards, and features a flat parapet roof with a triangular extension on the main (north) façade. A continuous bank of aluminum frame plate glass display windows encircles the showroom on the highly visible north and west sides of the building. The main entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door is incorporated into this window bank, accessed by poured concrete walks and steps with metal pipe railings. A modern bubble canopy extends around the showroom roofline and the bulkheads are clad with red brick in a running bond pattern. Modern vinyl replacement windows are asymmetrically arranged over other elevations of the building, many in groups of two, and a modern metal vehicle door opens into the east (rear) elevation. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat roof, and window banks.

According to A. L. Alford, Jr., this small one-story building was constructed in 1960 to house the Gray-Webb Buick Dealership, after Gray-Webb sold their original building to The Lewiston Tribune (A. L. Alford, Jr., personal communication 2016). Today the building houses a business called Mad Dash Grocery & Restaurant Delivery.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 49. 508 Beachey Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Gray-Webb Buick Dealership
Service Garage

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1948

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s

IHSI #:

Description:

This building, two blocks north of Main Street at the edge of Lewiston's downtown commercial core, is a large square high one-story concrete block structure with rounded concrete block buttresses on the sides and rear. The building is a simple utilitarian expression of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural style as evidenced by its smooth white wall surfaces and flat parapet roof. The stucco-clad main façade (west elevation) is divided into five bays, four with large vehicle doors and one containing a modern replacement pedestrian door. Three of the vehicle doors are modern roll-up metal units, while one is original wood panel and glass. Seven original 20-light steel sash windows, each incorporating a four-light awning window, extend across the north side of the building and six identical windows are arranged across the rear elevation. The roof is flat with a flat parapet and terra cotta coping, and a tall red brick chimney rises from the southwest (front) corner of the roof. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, original wall fabric, original windows, and one original garage door.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large one-story commercial building was built on the southwest corner of 6th and Beachey Streets (both now alleys) at some point after 1945 (SMC 1928, 1945). The building originally housed the Gray-Webb Buick dealership's service garage (A. L. Alford, Jr., personal communication 2016), suggesting it may have been built around 1948, at the same time as the dealership. Today the building is in use as Rudolphs Auto Service.



Figure 79. Building at 508 Beachey Street.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 50. 847 F Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Creamer's Wheel & Frame,
Lewiston Radio Repair
Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*
Date of Construction: Ca. 1946
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s
IHSI #: 69-18052



Figure 80. Building at 847 F Street.

Description:

This building, one block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core, is a small one-story concrete block structure with concrete block buttresses along the east side. The west side was a party wall with the adjacent building, which has since been removed. The building is a simple utilitarian structure, influenced by the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural tradition, as evidenced by its smooth light-colored wall surfaces and slightly stepped parapet roof. A large vehicle door (perhaps original; the door was open at the time the building was recorded) is centered on the main façade (south elevation), flanked on each side by two large horizontal replacement windows. An original wood frame glass commercial door, with original brass hardware and mail slot, opens into the building façade immediately east of the vehicle doorway. The lower façade walls are clad with modern corrugated sheet metal siding and angled canopies of the same material shelter the windows and pedestrian door. A large modern metal roll-up vehicle door is centered on the rear elevation flanked on each side by a pair of vinyl sash single-hung windows. Two full-height brick chimneys stand against the east wall of the building and another brick chimney rises from the rear portion of the roof. Key character defining features are the one-story form, stepped parapet, and original wall fabric.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this small one-story commercial building was built on the north side of F Street sometime after 1945, supporting the 1946 construction date provided by the County Assessor (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1928, 1945). During the 1950s Lewiston Radio Repair occupied the eastern office section of the building and Creamer's Wheel & Frame used the shop. In 1959 Gene and Arlene LaFebre bought the business and changed the name to G&A Wheel & Frame, substituting their own initials. Wayne Stoddard, the present owner, purchased the business from Arlene in 1999 (Wayne Stoddard, personal communication 2016).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 51. 835 F Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Star Dray & Transfer Company

Style: Early 20th Century Commercial Style*; 2-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1925

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1970s

IHSI #: 69-18050



Figure 81. Building at 835 F Street.

Description:

This building was originally part of a long row of adjoining commercial/industrial structures lining F Street, one block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular, as evidenced by the brick masonry, presence of a parapet rather than a cornice, and simple inset designs ornamenting the upper façade. The building, built of English bond structural red brick with six stretcher rows to one header row, is two stories high on the main façade (south elevation) and one story high to the rear. Although the first level of the main façade is no longer symmetrical, suggesting alteration has occurred, historical fabric remains intact. An original wood panel vehicle door is situated at either end of the first level with the irregular bays between filled with banks of multiple-light wood sash windows, pedestrian doors (one of which is an original wood frame glass commercial door), and a few replacement windows. A nearly continuous band of transom lights originally extended across the façade, now covered except for one four-light wood sash band. The second level of the main façade is symmetrically arranged. Seven pairs of modern vinyl sash single-hung windows are evenly spaced across the upper level with a brick belt course extending across the façade below them. Decorative brickwork designs above the windows—two long soldier rows with a small square sandstone block at each end—mark the upper story-parapet division, although the brick of the wall is continuous with that of the parapet. A sandstone diamond surrounded by ornamental brickwork is centered beneath the parapet's slightly stepped central section. Seven small replacement windows are evenly spaced across the rear wall of the building. The roof in this one-story section is flat with a flat parapet and terra cotta coping. The building remains readily recognizable as a historical building – it retains original brickwork and window openings on the second level and original doors, windows, and openings on the first level. The building has a particularly interesting history making it unique and it harkens back to the earliest commercial ventures in Lewiston. Key character defining features are the two-story form of the

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

main facade, stepped parapet, original windows and doors, and original upper level fabric and detailing.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large one- and two-story commercial building was built on the north side of F Street between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1925 construction date. For many years the building served as the Star Dray & Transfer Company's general warehouse (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building appears to be vacant.

Resource Number 52. 831, 833 F Street, 119 New 6th Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: McMonigle Chevrolet
Style: Googie/Exaggerated Modern
Date of Construction: Ca. 1925
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1965
IHSI #: 69-18049



Figure 82. Building at 831, 833 F / 119 New 6th Street.

Description:

This building was originally part of a row of adjoining commercial/industrial structures lining F Street, one block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. At some point the building, a square reinforced concrete structure, was remodeled in the Googie / Exaggerated Modern style, a type of Mid-Century Modern architecture inspired by space age motifs. Simple rectangular pilasters, now clad with purple-painted stucco on visible sides, divide the building facades into slightly recessed bays, six bays to a side. The seven bays adjoining the southwest corner of the building, three bays along New 6th Street and four bays along F Street, are filled with large banks of aluminum frame display windows and commercial doors, bulkheads and wall surfaces clad with small square ceramic tiles in multiple pastel colors, opaque panels, and a vertical series of paired decorative glass blocks. A shallow zig-zag sheet metal canopy wraps around the southwest corner of the building, sheltering this area, and a tall lighted double-hexagon sign with a trapezoidal post supporting a silver metal ball rises from the corner. Bays on the outer edges of the building contain vinyl sash windows and one is filled with a modern vehicle door. The roof is flat with a flat parapet, which is clad with sheet metal in a vertical board and batten pattern. Unembellished concrete walls can be seen on the north side of the building, as well as a recessed area now filled with concrete blocks. Key character defining

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

features are the one-story form, flat parapet, and ornamental geometric shapes representing Google Modernism.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large one-story commercial building was built on the northwest corner of New 6th and F Streets between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1925 construction date. For many years the building served as the McMonigle Chevrolet dealership and repair service (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building houses Shinn Reimers Satellite Sales & Service.

Resource Number 53. 818 F Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Mid-century/Modernist

Date of Construction: Ca. 1956

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1980s

IHSI #: 69-18053

Description:

This long narrow building forms part of a row of adjoining commercial structures lining New 6th Street, one-half block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building, with its smooth stucco and concrete wall surfaces, curving metal canopy, and flat roof, was constructed as a late example of the Mid-century/Modernist architectural style. The building rests on a concrete foundation, cast in horizontal board forms. The walls are concrete block, clad on the highly visible east and north facades with smooth stucco, and the flat parapets are cast concrete, scored in large squares and rectangles on the east and north sides. The building is painted pink. The northeast corner of the structure is canted and has probably been modified; a modern replacement pedestrian door and an aluminum frame pop-out window are presently situated at the west side of the angled wall. A blocky asymmetrically curved sheet metal canopy extends from the canted corner to cover this area, supported on two round metal posts, leaving enough space for a vehicle to drive through. The canopy narrows and curves onto the east and north facades of the building, sheltering one modern replacement vehicle door on the east elevation and six more identical doors on the north elevation. Key character defining features are the one-story form, flat parapet, garage door openings, and drive-through canopy.



Figure 83. Building at 818 F Street.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was built on the southwest corner of New 6th and F Streets sometime after 1945, supporting the County

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Assessor's 1956 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b; SMC 1928, 1945). The building appears to have functioned as a gas station and automobile repair shop. Today the building appears to be vacant.

Resource Number 54. 124 New 6th Street (north section) **Eligibility:** Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1905

Date of Alterations: Ca. 2000

IHSI #: 69-18054



Figure 84. Building at 124 New 6th Street (north).

Description:

This flat-roofed building forms part of a row of adjoining commercial structures lining New 6th Street, one-half block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building façade is clad with white stucco and a stucco-clad belt course marks the division between the first level and the parapet. Simple stucco-covered corbelling embellishes the upper margin of the flat parapet. A modern metal frame glass commercial door with a metal sash transom light opens into the building at the south side of the façade, accessed by a modern concrete ramp and steps with a modern metal pipe handrail, and two bands of modern metal frame windows are arranged across the facade north of the entrance. The rear of the building is a modern addition, resting on a concrete foundation cast in plywood forms and clad with modern faux board panels. This portion of the building is accessed by a modern metal commercial door and modern vinyl sash windows are irregularly spaced across the sides. The building is unrecognizable as a historical structure, viewed either from the front or rear.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, the original front (east) section of this commercial building was constructed on the west side of New 6th Street between 1904 and 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909). Over the years building tenants have included a printing and book binding shop and a cleaning and pressing business (SMC 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). At some point additions were built onto the north and west (rear) sides of the building. Today this building has been combined with the building to the south as part of the Community Action Partnership complex and remodeling has left the division between the buildings, as viewed from the front, unclear.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 55. 124 New 6th Street (south section) **Eligibility:** Non-Contributing*

Historic Name:

Style: 1-Part Commercial Block*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1925

Date of Alterations: Ca. 2000

IHSI #: 69-18055



Figure 85. Building at 124 New 6th Street (south).

Description:

This flat-roofed building forms part of a row of adjoining commercial structures lining New 6th Street, one-half block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. Recent remodeling has left the building unrecognizable as a historical structure, as viewed from the front. Three simple rectangular stucco-clad pilasters divide the main façade into two bays. The south bay contains a band of modern metal frame windows and the main entrance, a modern metal frame glass commercial door with a modern metal frame transom and sidelight in a segmentally arched recessed entryway. The north bay contains two additional bands of modern metal frame windows. The building façade is clad with modern white stucco and a stucco-clad belt course marks the division between the first level and the parapet. Simple stucco-covered corbelling embellishes the upper margin of the flat parapet. The building's structural brick can be seen on the rear elevation, red brick in an English bond pattern with six stretcher rows to one header row. Three segmentally arched windows, now filled with modern aluminum sash, are arranged across the north portion of the rear wall and a large loading dock door, now filled with modern stucco-clad fabric, a modern window and a pedestrian door, is offset to the south. The rear lot has been cut down to access a modern basement vehicle door and a concrete stairwell leads to a modern basement pedestrian door.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this one-story commercial building was constructed on the west side of New 6th Street between 1918 and 1928. When the building first appeared on Sanborn maps in 1928, it housed two businesses, a wholesale candy shop to the north and an auto sales and repair shop to the south. By 1945 the entire building was identified as an auto sales and service shop (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today this building has been combined with the building to the north as part of the Community Action Partnership complex and remodeling has left the division between the buildings, as viewed from the front, unclear.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 56. 132 New 6th Street (east building) **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name: Auto Body Works

Style: Early 20th Century
Commercial Style*; 1-Part
Commercial Block*

**Date of
Construction:** Ca. 1930

**Date of
Alterations:** Ca. 2000

IHSI #: 69-18056



Figure 86. Building at 132 New 6th Street (east).

Description:

This flat-roofed building forms part of a row of adjoining commercial structures lining New 6th Street, one-half block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular, as evidenced by the brick masonry, presence of a parapet rather than a cornice, and simple inset designs ornamenting the upper façade. The symmetrically arranged building is built of English bond structural red brick with six stretcher rows to one header row. Simple rectangular pilasters divide the main façade's highly altered lower level into three slightly recessed bays, each of which has been partially filled. The south bay contains a modern metal vehicle door and a modern metal frame glass commercial door, the central bay contains two symmetrical bands of modern metal sash windows, and the north bay contains another metal and glass commercial door and a modern metal sash window. The façade is clad with cream-colored stucco and a stucco-covered board belt course extends across the façade, separating the first level from the parapet. The parapet is original brick with a symmetrically stepped upper margin. A broad decorative brickwork rectangle, formed of soldier brick courses with a square ceramic tile at each corner and a large diamond-shaped ceramic tile in the center, ornaments the parapet, which has been painted cream color to match the lower façade. Three segmentally arched windows, now boarded over, a vehicle door, also boarded over, and a probable square brick chimney are asymmetrically arranged across the south side of the building. Five segmentally arched windows, all boarded over and one converted to a modern pedestrian door, are evenly spaced across the rear elevation. The rear parapet is stepped, the same shape as that of the main façade. Cutting down of the lot allows access to a basement vehicle door, a vertical board feature with multiple wood sash lights in the upper half; the door, although historical, doesn't properly fit the basement opening. The foundation/basement is cast concrete. Key character defining features are the one-story form, stepped parapet, and original fabric and detailing on the upper main façade, south side, and rear elevation.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large one-story commercial building was built between 1928 and 1945, supporting the County Assessor's 1930 construction date. In 1945 the structure housed an auto body works business (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1928, 1945). Today this building, along with the two buildings to the north, is part of the Community Action Partnership complex.

Resource Number 57. 132 New 6th Street (west building) **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name: A. Justice Contactor Shop and Repair Work

Style: No Style

Date of Construction: Ca. 1925

Date of Alterations:

IHSI #: 69-18057



Figure 87. Building at 132 New 6th Street (west).

Description:

This large rectangular free-standing building, at the base of the bluff and well back from New 6th Street, is deteriorated but remarkably intact. The structure rests on square poured-in-place concrete piers, is clad with highly corroded vertical corrugated sheet metal, and is roofed with asphalt mineral surface roll roofing. The roof is a low-pitched gable, with moderately overhanging open eaves and exposed rafter ends. All doors and windows appear to be original/historical, most wood panel and glass pedestrian and vehicle doors and wood sash windows in various sizes and configurations. Many windows are presently broken and some of the cladding is missing. An elevated wooden walkway leads to a second-story entrance on the east end of the building and a large faded metal sign on that side reads "A. JUSTICE CONTRACTOR SHOP AND REPAIR WORK PHONE 760 R". Key character defining features are the two-story form, original cladding, original windows and doors, and the metal sign.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large two-story industrial building was built between 1918 and 1928. For many years the building housed a woodworking operation (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today this building appears to be in use only as storage.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 58. 240 New 6th Street **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name: Justice Apartments
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Date of Construction: Ca. 1922
Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s
IHSI #: 69-18058



Figure 88. Building at 240 New 6th Street.

Description:

This long narrow rectangular free-standing building is set into the base of the bluff, at the south end of New 6th Street. The building remains remarkably intact, a simple example of the Spanish Eclectic/Spanish Colonial Revival architectural tradition with its flat parapet roof, narrow red tile-covered pent roof sections, and balustraded balcony. The structure rests on a concrete foundation, continuous with the walls and brackets of the first level, cast in horizontal board forms. The roof of the building is flat, hidden behind the symmetrically interspersed parapet and pent roof sections of the highly visible main (north) and east facades. Pent roofs are covered with red curved American Spanish tile. Walls of the upper level are structural red brick, arranged in an English bond pattern with six stretcher rows to one header row. On the main (north) and east facades upper level walls and parapets are clad with tan brick veneer in a running bond pattern. Decorative I-shaped brick designs are inset into the parapets at each end of the main façade and parapet sections between them are ornamented with large wooden louvered vents. Apartments are somewhat symmetrically arranged across both the upper and lower levels, each with an original wood panel and glass door and several original wood sash multiple-light windows. Doors and windows on the upper level façade are multiple-light Craftsman types, more ornate than those on the lower level. Three small garages with original double multiple-light wood panel and glass doors are situated near the center of the lower level. A concrete balcony extends across the upper level of the facade, supported on concrete brackets and accessed by concrete steps at the east side of the building. A Classical-inspired concrete balustrade borders the walkway. A second concrete stairway at the west side of the building leads to a narrow concrete walkway along the rear of the upper story, providing access to the back doors of the upper level apartments. This walkway is bordered on the south by a high concrete retaining wall. Three rectangular tan brick chimneys are evenly spaced across the flat roof. One door on the first level is a modern, though stylistically appropriate, replacement. Key character defining features are the original cladding, roofing, windows, doors, brackets and balustrade.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this small two-story apartment building was built between 1918 and 1928, supporting the County Assessor's 1922 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a; SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). The building remains in use today as apartments.

Resource Number 59. 856 F Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Thompson Nash Datsun Dealership

Style: International

Date of Construction: 1958

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990

IHSI #:



Figure 89. Building at 856 F Street.

Description:

This long narrow free-standing rectangular building is on the south side of F Street, one block south of Main Street in Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building is a simple utilitarian variation of the International architectural style, as evidenced by its blocky rectangular form, flat roof, smooth wall surfaces, banks of windows set flush with the walls, minimal decorative detailing, and general asymmetry. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, walls are concrete block with concrete block buttresses, and the roof is flat with concrete block parapets, continuous with the concrete block walls. Nearly continuous banks of floor-to-ceiling aluminum frame windows and doors with Roman brick bulkheads extend across the highly visible main (east) and north facades of the original showroom at the north end of the building. Glue-laminated wooden roof beams in this area extend slightly on the east (front) side of the building, supporting a shallow original wood and metal canopy. Buttresses and simple rectangular pilasters divide the remainder of the building into eight bays, four of which contain wood panel vehicle doors. The south three bays appear to be an addition. Key character defining features are the high one-story form, flat roof, and glass window/door banks.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large commercial building was built sometime after 1945, supporting the County Assessor's 1958 construction date (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b; SMC 1928, 1945). The building was originally an automobile dealership (Robert Meacham, personal communication 2016; Marsha Wellman, personal communication 2016). Today the building houses Bob Jackson Body Repair.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 60. 142 9th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Modern

Date of Construction: 1972

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1990s

IHSI #:

Description:

According to the owner, this concrete block building—Rotten Leonard’s Jalopy Shop—is modern, constructed in 1972 (Robert Meacham, personal on-site communication 2016). No buildings are present in this location on 1965 or 1970 aerial photographs. (Anonymous 1965, 1970). According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, a small wood frame residence sat on the lot in 1945 (SMC 1945).



Figure 90. Building at 142 9th Street.

Resource Number 61. 216 9th Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Cloniger Apartments

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1930

Date of Alterations: Ca. 2013

IHSI #:

Description:

This long narrow rectangular free-standing building is set into the base of the bluff, one-half block west of 9th Street and two blocks south of Main at the southern margin of Lewiston’s downtown commercial core. The building is a simple vernacular expression of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural tradition, as evidenced by its geometric balustrade, formerly lighted balustrade projections, smooth wall surfaces, and flat roof. The structure rests on a concrete



Figure 91. Building at 216 9th Street.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

foundation, continuous with the walls and brackets of the first level, which are now clad with stucco. Walls of the upper level are structural red brick, arranged in an English bond pattern with six stretcher rows to one header row. On the highly visible main (north) and east facades upper level walls and parapets are clad with combed variegated tan brick veneer in a running bond pattern. On the east elevation a decorative rowlock belt course separates the first and second levels and a soldier course separates the second level from the parapet; the soldier course continues across the main (north) elevation. The roof of the building is flat, hidden behind the flat parapet. Apartments are somewhat symmetrically arranged across both the upper and lower levels. All windows are modern aluminum sash and all doors are modern metal replacements. On the upper level, each pair of doors is sheltered beneath a small boxed hip-roofed canopy with deteriorated composition shingle roofing. Two small garages with original double multiple-light wood panel and glass doors are situated near the center of the lower level. A concrete balcony extends across the upper level of the facade, supported on curved triangular concrete brackets and accessed by concrete steps at the west side of the building. A stout cast concrete balustrade in a decorative curved zig-zag pattern borders the walkway. Three tall thin battered concrete pillars rise from the sides and center of the balustrade; each was originally lighted and the lightbulb socket can still be seen atop the eastern pillar. A second concrete stairway at the rear east side of the building leads to a narrow concrete walkway along the rear of the upper story, providing access to the back doors of the upper level apartments. A tall square red brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. Key character defining features are the two-story form, flat parapet, original cladding, original door and window openings, and the bracket-supported walkway and balustrade.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this small two-story apartment building was built between 1928 and 1945, supporting the County Assessor's 1930 construction date. The County Assessor notes major remodeling of the structure in 2013 (Nez Perce County Assessor 2016a, 2016b; SMC 1928, 1945). Today the building remains in use as apartments.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 62. 206 9th Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Date of Construction: Ca. 1940

Date of Alterations: Ca. 2000s

IHSI #:



Figure 92. Building at 206 9th Street.

Description:

This small nearly square one-story building is situated two blocks south of Main Street at the southern margin of Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building is a simple example of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural style, as evidenced by its smooth cream-colored wall surfaces, flat parapet roof with concrete coping, curved porch canopy with decorative horizontal lines, and lack of classical detailing. The building, painted cream color, was built of structural brick arranged in an English bond pattern, with six stretcher courses for every header course. Less expensive structural clay tile was used on the less visible rear (west) elevation. The roof is flat with a flat parapet and concrete coping. At the top of the first floor level the brick steps back, creating a broad ornamental belt course and making the brick parapet slightly smaller than the building. The main (east) façade is symmetrically arranged with two large original wood sash windows and one small original wood sash window on each side of the centrally placed main entrance, a modern wood panel and glass door with modern replacement sidelights. A sign above the door probably covers a transom light. A small blocky curved concrete canopy, with decorative horizontal lines around the edges, shelters the entrance. Three original eight-light wood sash casement windows are evenly spaced across the upper rear wall and a modern metal pedestrian door opens into the south side of the rear elevation. A small loading dock is situated at the rear of the north side wall. A small square cream-colored brick chimney rises from the roof at the northeast corner of the building. Key character defining features are the one-story form, original cladding, flat parapet, original main façade windows and door opening, and curved canopy over the main entrance.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was built on the west side of 9th Street between 1928 and 1945. In 1945, when it first appeared on Sanborn maps, the building was in use as a wholesale paper distributor (SMC 1918, 1928, 1945). Today Nation Serve Garage Door Specialists occupies the building.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 63. 224 9th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing*

Historic Name:

Style: Queen Anne – Free Classic

Date of Construction: Ca. 1905

Date of Alterations: 2006

IHSI #: 69-18175



Figure 93. Building at 224 9th Street.

Description:

This large 1.5-story residence is situated two blocks south of Main Street at the southern margin of Lewiston’s downtown commercial core. The building, with its complex asymmetrical roof, wraparound porch, Classical columns and quoins, and corner tower, is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Free Classic architectural style. The building rests on a basalt rubble foundation, is clad with tan brick veneer in a running bond pattern, and is ornamented with brown brick quoins and belt courses. The composition shingle-covered roof is a steeply pitched hip with a flat at the peak and a large prominent cross-gable asymmetrically placed on each of the four roof slopes. The highly visible east and north cross-gables are pedimented sleeping porches, now enclosed, rising from the canopy of the wraparound porch, with small Tuscan columns at each corner and stucco and river pebble cladding. The other two cross-gables are two-level brick-faced features with large cornice returns at the eaves. The one-story porch wraps around all but the southwest corner of the house, its hipped canopy supported on large Tuscan columns atop square brick piers. A low board balustrade connects the piers and a low conical-roofed tower embellishes the northeast corner. The space below the porch is covered with brown openwork brick. The main entrance, offset to the south on the main (east) façade is an original wood frame door with a large oval window. Windows, symmetrically and asymmetrically arranged over various elevations of the building, are all modern vinyl replacements; the windows appear original, though, since they closely resemble the originals. A small eyebrow dormer on the front slope of the roof is also a subtle replacement. Key character defining features are the two-story asymmetrical form, wraparound porch with columns and balustrade, original cladding, and original window and door openings.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this residence was built on the west side of 9th Street between 1904 and 1909. The building was in its current configuration when it first appeared on Sanborn maps in 1909 (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the building is in use as the Rising Sun Sober Living residence.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 64. 209 9th Street **Eligibility:** Contributing

Historic Name:

Style: No Style

Date of Construction: Ca. 1950

Date of Alterations: Ca. 1980s

IHSI #:



Figure 94. Building at 209 9th Street.

Description:

This large one-story building is situated two blocks south of Main Street at the southern margin of Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building is a simple and late example of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural style, as evidenced by its smooth white wall surfaces, stucco-clad façade, flat parapet roof, rounded corners, curved concrete steps, and lack of classical detailing. The walls are concrete block with three concrete block buttresses on each side; in several wall sections poured-in-place concrete replaces the concrete blocks. The concrete blocks are rounded at the corners of the building and buttresses and around the windows. The main (west) façade is symmetrically arranged, with a central deeply recessed entryway leading to the main entrance, a pair of wood panel doors with a single wood panel door at each side. The doors, all with brass handles, three thumb latch and one D handle, are probably stylistically appropriate replacements. Wood sash transom lights above the single doors appear to be original; a probable transom light above the double door is now covered with plywood. A large square modern metal sash window is situated on each side wall of the entryway, and two more large modern metal sash windows, of slightly different sizes, are symmetrically arranged across the façade, one on either side of the entry. The entry is accessed by a flight of broad concrete steps with rounded outer corners. Additional windows are asymmetrically arranged over other elevations of the building, some original steel sash three-light units and others modern metal sash replacements. Corrugated metal window wells surround basement windows, which are also a mix of original steel sash and modern replacements. The roof is flat with a decoratively stepped concrete block parapet; the parapet is continuous with the concrete block walls. Key character defining features are the one-story form, stepped parapet, recessed entry with curved steps, and original window and door openings.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this commercial building was built on the east side of 9th Street sometime after 1945 (SMC 1928, 1945). Construction suggests the building was built in the late 1940s or early 1950s. Today the building, identified on the façade as Weisgerber Interiors, is probably used only for storage.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Resource Number 65. 908 Idaho Street

Eligibility: Contributing

Historic Name: Woodman of the World Hall

Style: 20th Century Revival*

Date of Construction: Ca. 1902

Date of Alterations: Ca. 2005

IHSI #:



Figure 95. Building at 908 Idaho Street.

Description:

This large three-story building is situated two blocks south of Main Street at the southern margin of Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building, with its vertical proportions, multiple stories, tall, paired, and segmentally arched windows, round-arched openings, and inverted-U entrance surround, is a classic example of the Italianate architectural tradition. The walls are structural red brick in an English bond pattern, with six stretcher rows to one header row. The main (west) façade is symmetrically arranged, with a slightly projecting central pavilion. The main entrance, a round-arched recessed entry with a prominent corbeled stucco-clad inverted-U crown spelling out "C. O. D. LAUNDRY" in painted block letters, is centered on the central pavilion. The front door is a modern metal frame glass commercial door with modern metal frame fanlight and sidelights, all probably repeating the shapes of the original door and windows. Two large rectangular banks of modern metal frame windows flank the doorway, one to each side of the central pavilion. Three modern metal sash one-over-one window pairs, each enclosed in an original segmentally arched opening with a segmentally arched brickwork crown and a stucco-clad faux sandstone sill, are symmetrically spaced across the second level. Each window pair retains the original wood moldings and central mullion with decorative wood rosettes top and bottom. Third floor windows repeat the pattern of the second floor, although the windows are flat-arched. A flat parapet extends along the roofline, with a small red brick chimney protruding from the wall at each side of the central pavilion. Four horizontal brick belt courses extend across the main façade, one on the central pavilion below the entryway crown, one between the first and second levels, one between the second and third levels, and one between the third level and the parapet. The highest belt course and the adjacent brick appear slightly different than that of the wall below, suggesting possible removal of a cornice. Nine simple brick pilasters, joined at the tops by an arcaded segmentally arched brick band, divide the highly visible north side of the building into eight bays. On the first level most bays hold a modern bank of metal frame windows, and on the second level most contain a tall narrow flat-arched modern metal sash one-over-one window with a brick lintel and stucco-clad sill. Several bays have been filled or altered and two small red brick chimneys rise from the top of the wall. A row of eight large slightly recessed rectangles extends across the south side's upper wall, features that do not appear to be filled windows, and two more small red brick chimneys rise from the stepped parapet at the top of the wall. Two large rounded-arch openings are situated at the north and

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

south sides of the rear elevation, the south now filled with a modern metal frame door with fanlight and sidelights and the north filled with a metal frame fanlight window bank. A pair of tall narrow one-over-one flat-arched metal frame windows, with original brick lintels and stucco-clad sills, opens into each side of the upper level. The roof is flat with a brick parapet, continuous with the brick of the walls. Lamps affixed to the building exterior appear to be modern replacements. Key character defining features are the three-story form, parapet, original cladding and detailing, and original window and door openings.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this large industrial building was constructed on the southeast corner of 9th and Idaho Streets prior to 1905 (SMC 1900, 1904). In 1904, when the building first appeared on Sanborn maps, it was identified as the W. O. W. [Woodmen of the World fraternal society] Hall. Most subsequent Sanborn maps show the W.O.W. Hall or a Lodge Hall on the building's second floor. In 1909 the building housed the Lewiston Bottling Works, in 1918 the Soda Water Works, in 1928 the C.O.D. Laundry, and in 1945 a seed warehouse to the east and machinery storage to the west (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). Today the structure serves as a State of Idaho Department of Corrections office building.

Resource Number 66. 141 9th Street

Eligibility: Non-Contributing*

Historic Name: Grostein Residence, Vassar
Funeral Home

Style: Italianate

**Date of
Construction:** 1882

**Date of
Alterations:** Moved 1912, remodeled 2016

IHSI #:



Figure 96. Building at 141 9th Street.

Description:

This large two-story residence is situated two blocks south of Main Street in the southern part of Lewiston's downtown commercial core. The building, with its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging bracketed eaves, and tall, paired, and arched windows, is a good example of the Italianate architectural style. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, cast to look like rough-faced stone. Walls, horizontal board in a ca. 1910 photograph, are now covered with smooth stucco. The composition shingle-covered roof is a low-pitched hip with a large flat at the peak and widely overhanging boxed eaves with large ornate wooden brackets. The main (west) façade is symmetrically arranged with a slightly projecting cross-gabled pedimented pavilion in

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

the center flanked on either side by a full-height canted bay window. The main entrance, a single wood frame and glass commercial door with multiple-light wood frame sidelights and wood sash transom lights, is centered on the pavilion, sheltered beneath a simple front-gabled bracket-supported canopy. A pair of tall narrow modern vinyl sash windows is centered on the second level above the entrance. The face of the pavilion has recently been clad with faux stone. The two bay windows are identical, with a pair of tall narrow vinyl sash windows on the face at each level and a single vinyl sash window on each canted side. The bracketed eaves of the roof continue around each bay window. A larger full-height canted bay window is situated on the south side of the building and a full-height rectangular bay is situated on the north side, intersected by a large covered porch. This porch shelters two more wood frame glass doors. Additional vinyl sash windows are arranged, singly or in pairs, over other elevations of the building, including one round-headed window on the rear elevation. A tall square red brick chimney with a decoratively corbelled top rises from the south slope of the roof and another square brick chimney is situated at the rear of the roof flat. An enclosed porch is at the southeast (rear) corner of the building and a detached cast concrete garage is adjacent to the northeast (rear) corner. Key character defining features are the two-story form, bracketed eaves, central pedimented pavilion on the main façade, full height bay windows, and original window and door openings. *The SHPO finds the building to be noncontributing to the district because of a lack of historic integrity – materials, location, workmanship, design, and feeling.

This residence was constructed in 1882 at 604 Main Street for wealthy businessman Robert Grostein. After Mr. Grostein passed away in 1907, the building was remodeled for use as a funeral home. Five years later the building was cut in half and moved to its present location, where it continued to serve as a funeral home for many years (Branting 2014a:15; SMC 1891, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928, 1945). A ca. 1910 historical photograph, taken prior to the building move, shows a double glass door on the main façade, a round-arched window above it, and a recessed area (window) in the pavilion pediment; the form of the building, however, is essentially the same as it is today (Branting 2013:114). The building is currently being remodeled for an unidentified use.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Period of Significance

1890s - 1966

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Lewiston Historic District Boundary Increase area, containing 50 contributing buildings (one of which is already a NRHP listed property) and 16 non-contributing buildings, is a section of Lewiston’s downtown commercial core that developed during the 1890s to 1970s period as the town expanded to the east along the riverside flats. Based on the historical research and field observations summarized in this document, the Boundary Increase area—an addition to the original 1975 and 1984 downtown historic district—is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level, for its association with the themes of Commerce and Community Planning and Development during the 1890s to 1966 period. Additionally, the previous documentation from 1975 and 1984 is also eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion C for architecture. Although some of the properties within the 2018 Boundary Increase area may be eligible for architecture, the nomination focuses on the influence and importance of Commerce and Community Planning.

The Boundary Increase area has contributed continuously to the City of Lewiston’s economic vitality during its entire 1890s to 1966 period of significance. The area also illustrates the City’s 1890s to 1966 development patterns, which resulted in retail and professional spaces and social and recreational venues clustered along the heavily traveled Main Street, transportation-related

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

services and manufacturing facilities dispersed throughout the areas north and south of Main Street, and a few residential buildings along the southern periphery of the area. The growing economy and bolstering commercial development had a large impact on the modernization of downtown Lewiston. Money came into the community allowing for new commerce and new styles, which directly changed the look and feel of the historic downtown to a modernized community. This is evident by the dates of alterations and is seen in the trends of storefront remodels and alterations that took place post-war in the 1950s-60s. The period of significance represents the construction period for Boundary Increase area buildings currently 50 or more years of age. Since commercial activity has been continuous within the Boundary Increase area from the 1890s to the present, the terminal date of 1966 was selected based on the standard 50-year threshold for NRHP listing, as well as the six-year gap between construction of the 1966 buildings and construction of the next Boundary Increase area building in 1972.

The present Boundary Increase area was not included in the original historic district since the 1975 District was limited to the earliest and most intact examples of historic architecture in the downtown commercial core and included only buildings approved by the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce and the Lewiston City Council (Hart 1975:Section 7, Page 3). Slight expansion of the District occurred in 1984 in response to requests from several adjacent building owners (Attebery 1984:Section 7, Page 1). The Boundary Increase area as a whole retains its historic spatial organization in the irregular grid of streets and distinctive distribution of buildings. Historical buildings in the present Boundary Increase area contribute to an expanded Lewiston Historic District if they retain sufficient historic form or historic fabric to remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, that is, they retain the key character defining features noted in the individual Section 7 building descriptions.

The new 1890-1970 period of significance was applied to the two other nominations for the district. After reviewing the previously listed Lewiston Historic District Extension from 1984, it was determined that two buildings previously considered noncontributing, would now actually be contributing to the overall district based on the new period of significance. The two buildings from the 1984 District are:

- Building # 19: Martin Insurance at 330 Main Street; constructed in 1904/09 and altered in 1940/40
- Building # 23: 300 Main Street; constructed in 1945

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context: Commerce and Community Development in the City of Lewiston, 1861 to Present

Economic development in northern Idaho was driven by the discovery of rich natural resources in the region during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Extraction of these resources, which

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

continued through the following century, required transportation services, both to supply the growing number of industrial outposts and to export the raw materials. These two factors, resources and transportation, converged at Lewiston, and the town rapidly grew into a regional supply and shipping center, which it has remained to the present day (Livingston-Little 1961:iii, iv, 44, 103, 104, 157).

The City of Lewiston had its beginnings in 1861 as a ramshackle transit and supply camp for the newly-discovered gold fields of the upper Clearwater River region. As word of the gold strikes spread, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company hastily diverted one of its Portland steamships to explore a route into the mining country. Local entrepreneurs also recognized the financial possibilities, and the boat carried a full load of merchants and supplies. The ship proceeded carefully up the rushing Snake River to the mouth of the Clearwater, then slowly threaded its way through the Clearwater's rapids and cascades until, at the Big Eddy 30 miles above present Lewiston, it could go no further. The traders, assuming this would be the head of navigation, offloaded their merchandise and set about building a supply station. During subsequent steamboat runs, however, it became apparent that the Clearwater was far too treacherous for regular travel, and the Big Eddy merchants were forced to relocate their camp to the riverside flats at the Clearwater-Snake confluence. This area was already in use by local Nez Perce people, a fact blatantly ignored by the newly arrived merchants (Branting 2013:11; 2014b:115, 116; 2015:17; Henderson et al. 1903:19, 21; Livingston-Little 1961:38, 51-90; Simon-Smolinski 1984:6, 7).

The tiny settlement soon became known as Lewiston, apparently named for Meriwether Lewis whose Corps of Discovery had paddled past the point in 1805 en route to the Pacific Ocean (Boone 1988:223, 224; Branting 2013:10; 2015:17; Rees 1918:89). The camp grew rapidly as news of the gold strikes spread and prospectors poured into the region. Stores and hotels were erected but the town continued to have an impermanent look: architecture was flimsy and most buildings were sheltered by canvas roofs. The nature of this construction, however, was mandated by law—Lewiston was within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, as established by the Treaty of 1855; Euro-Americans were not supposed to be there and permanent Euro-American construction was expressly forbidden (Alford 2014: 3, 4; Branting 2013:10-14; Doermer et al. 2011:3).

Euro-Americans, though, as well as Chinese and people of other ethnicities, continued to arrive in increasing numbers and Lewiston, for a short time, became the largest city in the entire Pacific Northwest (Alford 2014:3, 75; Branting 2013:11). As the town grew, residents organized and began to agitate for land ownership rights, and illegal permanent buildings became increasingly common. Indian Agents and other federal government officials resisted this movement, but in time public pressure had the desired effect. In 1863 the Nez Perce Tribe, under government coercion, signed a treaty reducing the size of its reservation and leaving the town of Lewiston outside the reservation boundaries (Figure 97) (Bradbury 2014:83; Branting 2013:13, 14, 17; 2014b:101). That same year Lewiston became the first territorial capital of Idaho, but the following year rival factions succeeded in moving the capital to Boise (Petersen 1993:23, 24).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

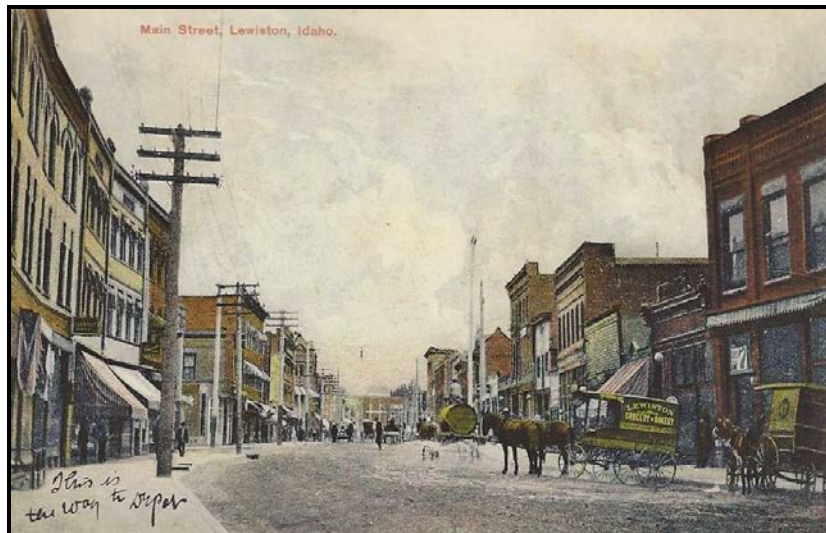


Figure 97. Ca. 1900 view of Lewiston's Main Street, probably within the original Lewiston Historic District west of the present Boundary Increase area (post card courtesy of Ann Sharley collection).

During the late 1860s the Clearwater placer mining boom ended and most prospectors left for new diggings in southern Idaho and Montana. Lewiston's population dropped precipitously, but a number of residents chose to stay in the region. Chinese miners purchased and continued to work many of the placer claims, while most remaining Euro-American miners focused on hard-rock minerals or large-scale dredging or hydraulic operations. A number of local prospectors

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho

County and State

turned to farming, and the area's rudimentary infrastructure attracted additional settlers from outside the region (Livingston-Little 1961:90-95, 104-106; Simon-Smolinski 1984:2).

In 1870, following ratification of the new reservation treaty, the federal government conducted cadastral surveys of the Lewiston vicinity. During these surveys the present Boundary Increase area included the eastern edge of Lewiston with fenced agricultural fields separated by an east-west road immediately to the east (Arrington 1994:216; General Land Office 1870a, 1870b, 1871a, 1871b). Around this time Lewiston residents filed a townsite application under the Townsite Act of May 23, 1844. The town paid the federal government the required per-acre fee, and patent to the 561.21-acre (nearly one square mile) townsite was issued on April 10, 1875 to Dr. Henry W. Stainton, a local physician then serving as town mayor (Branting 2013:15-17; Bureau of Land Management 2016a, 2016b).

Previously developed areas near the river confluence were included in the first Lewiston plats and, as the town expanded to the east, additional plats were filed. Much of the present Boundary Increase area was included in the original City of Lewiston plat, which was approved on June 22, 1875, while smaller portions of the area were platted as the 1874 Le Francois Tract (portions of D and 7th streets), the 1886 Swanson Addition (areas along 8th Street), and the 1903 Subdivision of Lot 13 Block 30 Plat (portions of 9th Street) (Nez Perce County Auditor 2016). From the town's earliest days the terrace above the town, later to be called Normal Hill, was used as a cemetery and at some point this area was also platted (Branting 2014a:85, 95).

From the beginning, Lewiston was a rough frontier town with numerous saloons and brothels. As the town matured, however, cultural institutions, including fraternal lodges, theatres, churches and schools, were built, many sited along the heavily trafficked Main Street (Figure 98). The Lewiston area is naturally devoid of trees and, as early residents began to plant poplars and other trees along the city streets, the town began to resemble a "proper" city (Branting 2014a; Henderson et al. 1903:108, 109).

In 1890 Idaho achieved statehood and Congress granted the new state 100,000 acres of federal land to finance a teachers' training college, or normal school. In 1893, largely due to the efforts of Lewiston resident James Reid, a former Congressman and a firm believer in education, the Idaho state legislature passed a bill authorizing a normal school in Lewiston. The Lewiston city council approved 10 acres of city land on the high terrace south of town for the Lewiston State Normal School campus and the first building, a large administration-classroom structure, was completed in 1896. Over 130 students enrolled that fall and, by the turn of the century, two dormitories had been added to the complex. The school initially offered high school courses as well as teachers' training, and the presence of an institution of higher education attracted even more people to the Lewiston area (Petersen 1993:23-37).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 98. Lewiston’s Masonic Temple (Resource Number 28), ca. 1910 (post card courtesy of Ann Sharley collection).

As was common in late nineteenth century American towns, residences were initially mixed with commercial buildings in the downtown area. As time went on, however, and transportation improved, wealthier individuals moved to outlying areas, such as Snake River Avenue south of downtown along the Snake River (Doermer et al. 2011:35, 36). Ongoing improvement of 5th Street, connecting downtown Lewiston with the top of the terrace, facilitated residential development of Normal Hill, a trend that accelerated following establishment of the Normal School (Branting 2014a:85, 86; Doermer et al. 2011:16; Petersen 1993:29). Earlier, anticipating future development of the terrace, the City decided to move the cemetery farther south away from town. Burials were apparently moved in a rather haphazard fashion, though, and when developers began to propose large-scale construction projects in the former cemetery, the City opted to add deep fill and turn the land into a city park (Branting 2013:102, 103; 2014a:101-110; 2014b:119).

The 1895 opening of “excess” Nez Perce Reservation lands to Euro-American settlement brought more settlers to the region, swelling the population dependent on Lewiston for supplies and services (Alford 2014:7, 103). Government payments to the Nez Perce tribe for its reservation lands during this period infused more cash into the region, further stimulating the Lewiston economy (Livingston-Little 1961:124).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State



Figure 96. Lewiston's Masonic Temple (Resource Number 28), ca.

As the mining industry waned, agriculture and lumbering joined regional commerce as foundations of the local economy. Lack of transportation, however, as in other frontier regions, continued to limit such enterprise (Alford 2014:7, 15, 75; Arrington 1994:335; Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield 1967:3; Livingston-Little 1961:103-104; Simon-Smolinski 1984:9). Lewiston remained quite isolated, accessed only by Snake River steamboats that operated during high water or Walla Walla stage lines that ran when roads were passable. Small ferries figured prominently in Lewiston's early transportation systems, serving as links in overland routes and facilitating trade with Clarkston and other settlements on the rivers' far shores (Alford 2014:113; Huntley 1979:212).

In 1898 transportation into the Lewiston area changed dramatically: the Northern Pacific extended its Spokane rail line from Juliaetta to Lewiston, linking the region with national population centers and providing market outlets for locally produced agricultural and forest products (Alford 2014:111; Branting 2013:88; Renz 1978:32; Robertson 1991:203; Simon-Smolinski 1984:61). Two years later a Northern Pacific subsidiary extended this line from the Lewiston area to Stites (near Kamiah and Kooskia) and, in 1908, from the Lewiston area to Grangeville, adding the rich Camas Prairie agricultural region to Lewiston's market area. The Grangeville line, as well as a 1908 Union Pacific branch from the main rail line at Riparia to Lewiston, were operated jointly by the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific as the Camas Prairie Railroad, and the Stites line was added to the Camas Prairie system in the 1920s (Lewiston Commercial Club ca. 1909; Livingston-Little 1961:121; Renz 1978:36; Robertson 1991:203; Schwantes 1993:149, 156, 263).

Rail transportation undoubtedly made 1899 construction of the first Lewiston-Clarkston bridge possible, as well as 1913 construction of the first bridge across the Clearwater River (Alford 2014:117; Idaho Transportation Department 1985:44-46; Mueller 1980). These bridges allowed Lewiston merchants to capture much of the Clarkston trade and facilitated trade with Walla

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho

County and State

Walla to the west and Pullman, Moscow, and Spokane to the north. The railroads also contributed to selection of Lewiston during the early twentieth century as the site of the Clearwater Timber Company mill, a major manufacturing facility that has remained in operation through the years as Potlatch Forests, Inc. and Potlatch Corporation (Port of Lewiston Commission ca. 1965; Potlatch Corporation 2017; Space 1972:27, 28).

By 1898 when the railroad reached Lewiston, the present Boundary Increase area was dotted with large and small residences, the downtown business district extended one block into the area from the west, Main Street in its present configuration was the primary thoroughfare, and tall shade trees lined many roads (Koch 1898; SMC 1896, 1900). As the years passed commercial buildings—retail and service shops, fraternal organizations, hotels and theaters—filled the lots along Main Street until, by 1928, a nearly continuous row of adjoining buildings extended as far east as 9th Street, the eastern edge of the present Boundary Increase area. Residences were still common north and south of Main Street during this period, although they were rapidly being replaced with industrial, transportation, and after about 1915, automobile-related facilities (SMC 1904, 1909, 1918, 1928). Expansion of Lewiston's central business district during the early twentieth century reflected the city's continued role as a supply, service, and transit center for the surrounding region (Leutheuser and Keisker 1966:2, 85; Lewiston Water and Power Company 1900; Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement Company ca. 1910; Livingston-Little 1961:125).

The Clearwater Timber Company mill, the largest white pine sawmill in the world, began operation in 1927 along the Clearwater River just east of Lewiston. Wheat prices were depressed during this period and the availability of employment at the mill, as well as the influx of new workmen, stimulated the local economy. A major construction boom followed opening of the mill and the City of Lewiston's population, which had been 6,000 in 1920, jumped to 9,000 in 1928 (City of Lewiston 2017; Mueller 1980, 1986:115-117).

The Stock Market crash of October 1929, however, ushered in the Great Depression. As in the rest of the nation, jobs in Lewiston became scarce, teachers' salaries saw deep cuts, and agricultural prices sank to new lows. Lewiston benefited from the Federal government's 1930s New Deal relief programs, as well as from a few private construction projects, all of which infused money into the local economy and improved regional infrastructure. Miles of electrical transmission lines were installed by the Rural Electrification Administration, while Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees planted trees, built roads, and fought fires. Construction was started on a new airport west of the Lewiston Orchards in 1931, a facility that was transferred to City ownership in 1934. The North-South Highway (now U.S. 95) was completed in 1939 and a new interstate bridge between Lewiston and Clarkston was opened to traffic that same year (Alford 2014:111; Branting 2014a:146; Mueller 1980, 1986:131, 132, 433). By the middle of the decade, although many Lewiston residents remained in severe financial straits, Lewiston's economy was beginning to show signs of rebound (Mueller 1986:132, 133). City of Lewiston building permit records, however, document little construction activity during this period (City of Lewiston 2017).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

The bombing of Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 forced the United States into World War II. While the war brought the Depression and widespread unemployment to an abrupt end, wartime shortages and restrictions, a national focus on the war effort, and military service for most working age men, ensured little domestic construction could occur (Mueller 1986:133, 153). In 1941 Lewiston received federal approval for development of a “defense airport” near the existing airfield west of the Orchards. The facility, begun in 1942 as a Work Projects Administration effort, was completed two years later, and remains in use today as the Lewiston-Nez Perce County Regional Airport (Branting 2014a:146, 2016:132; Mueller 1986:180).

In 1945 World War II ended and the military forces returned home, where they accepted jobs and reestablished homes. Development and infrastructure projects, many of which had been delayed by the war, were implemented, including construction of a new Clearwater River bridge in 1948-1949, addition of a new Potlatch Forests, Inc. pulp and paper plant in 1948-1950 and a second paper mill in 1953-1955, reconstruction of the Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District Water System in the late 1940s, addition of a large terminal building to the Lewiston airport in 1952, and construction of Albertson’s and Safeway supermarkets in the downtown area, just east of the present Boundary Increase area, in the early 1950s. Young families needed homes and residential construction went into full gear, particularly in the Orchards where farm tracts were subdivided into residential lots. City of Lewiston records note a huge spike in city-wide commercial and residential building permits during this period and, while the downtown area remained the hub of commercial activity, most new construction occurred in less developed parts of the city, now readily accessible by automobile (Alford and Kough 2012:28, 38, 49, 61; Branting 2016:133; City of Lewiston 2017; Mueller 1986:149, 156, 159, 161, 172, 189).

By 1957 more than 8,000 people lived in the Orchards, up from 3,000 in the late 1920s, and by 1960 the population of this unincorporated area had climbed to 10,000 (Mueller 1986:149). Twenty-first Street, the primary route connecting Lewiston with the Orchards, became a major thoroughfare and commercial development along the corridor followed. By the mid-1970s, 21st Street was lined with fast food establishments, restaurants, gas stations, and shops, as well as the Sunset Mall shopping center and a large K-Mart store (Mueller 1986:205). In late 1969 the Lewiston City Council passed an ordinance annexing the Orchards to the City, an act that doubled the population of Lewiston. Although this ruling met with widespread opposition, particularly from Orchards residents, the measure remained in force (Alford and Kough 2012:85; Branting 2014a:141; Mueller 1986:150, 188, 190).

Truck technology improved and highways were constructed or upgraded during the mid-twentieth century, allowing low-cost freight transport between Lewiston and Spokane, Boise, Walla Walla, and western Montana. Completion of Lower Granite Dam in 1975 on the lower Snake River brought year-round slack water to Lewiston, allowing access by ocean-going barges. City residents had long anticipated a functional shipping facility and the Port of Lewiston, with grain elevators and mooring structures, soon became a reality. Truck and barge transportation allowed wheat, forest products, and other commodities from as far as Montana to be shipped economically to Lewiston for processing and transportation to the Pacific coast

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho

County and State

(Alford and Kough 2012:136; CH2M Hill 1980; Hoerner 1967; Leutheuser and Keisker 1966:2-6, 16-20, 58; Lewis-Clark Economic Development Corporation 1984:7; Mueller 1980; Port of Lewiston Commission ca. 1965:4).

As part of the Lower Granite Dam project, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers provided one million dollars for beautification of downtown Lewiston. Levees were built along the shores of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, preventing flooding as the reservoir filled, and trees, picnic areas, and bike paths turned the levees into an appealing greenbelt. Extensive revitalization of the downtown commercial core, including remodeling of existing buildings, planting of street trees, and replacement of decrepit buildings north and south of Main Street with needed parking lots, improved the area's accessibility and aesthetic appeal. As early as 1961 aerial photographs show lots along Main Street filled with buildings as far east as 9th Street and with buildings and parking lots—indicating construction after cars had become common—from 9th to 21st Street (Washington State Department of Transportation 1961). Several downtown Main Street buildings burned during the 1970s, opening lots for construction of the modern Washington Water Power building (now Avista Utilities, Resource Number 34) and for Brackenbury Square, a small park and outdoor events venue immediately west of the present Boundary Increase area (Alford and Kough 2012:45; Julin 2004; Mueller 1986:188, 203-207). Historical buildings were presumably demolished to make room for Resource Numbers 38 and 39, both constructed along Main Street in 1966. Resource Number 60, a small modern building constructed in 1972, was sited in an area south of Main Street, which had been cleared of residences and converted to parking lots.

Today free parking remains readily available in Lewiston's commercial core and local residents continue to support the downtown merchants; the public library, city offices, and numerous commercial ventures have moved into historic downtown buildings; and the college, now renamed Lewis-Clark State College, has sited a large dormitory in the downtown area. These and other factors maintain the economic vitality of the original city core, an area that includes the present Boundary Expansion area (Caldwell and Page 1956:13; Leutheuser and Keisker 1966:95, 108).

Evaluation of Historic Significance

The City of Lewiston originated in 1861 as a small commercial center, a camp where supplies, arriving by boat from Portland and other cities, were transferred to pack trains for transport to the booming Idaho mining camps. Lewiston rapidly grew into a town where miners—and the loggers, lumbermen, farmers and townspeople who soon followed—sought out professional services, recreational opportunities and retail goods. As the town grew, the downtown commercial core expanded east, the only direction possible, along the riverside flats, accessed by an early road paralleling the river and bluff, today's Main Street. Retail stores, services and recreational venues clustered along this thoroughfare with industries that were loud, malodorous or required more space—manufacturing facilities and horse- and, later, automobile-related services—in the areas north and south of Main Street. As in the rest of the nation, most residents

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho

County and State

of the downtown commercial district moved to residential suburbs as improved transportation became available. Through the years Lewiston has remained the region's supply and transportation hub and, despite the City's expansion into the surrounding hills, the original downtown commercial core remains a prosperous business district.

The original Lewiston Historic District, consisting of 17 late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in Lewiston's earliest commercial district, at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake rivers, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1975. This original district, bordered by 1st Street on the west, B Street (Beachey Street) on the north, 5th Street on the east, and the high bluffs on the south, was limited to the earliest and most intact examples of historic architecture in the downtown commercial core and included only buildings approved by the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce and the Lewiston City Council (Hart 1975:Section 7, Page 3). In 1984 this district was expanded slightly, at the request of a number of adjacent building owners, with the addition of 13 central business district buildings dating from 1890 to 1930. During this expansion, the north, south, and west boundaries of the District remained unchanged, while a portion of the east boundary was extended to 6th Street (Figure 7) (Attebery 1984).

In 2016 the City of Lewiston (City) was awarded a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant by the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office for reconnaissance level survey of 78 buildings within the downtown commercial core, in anticipation of again expanding the Lewiston Historic District. By this time the economic benefits of historic preservation, including the popularity of historical buildings as venues for restaurants, brewpubs, stores and other public uses, were well known. The City contracted with Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) of Spokane Valley for survey and reporting associated with this project. Although only 13 properties were recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places during the project, 56 qualified as contributing elements in a potential expanded Lewiston Historic District (Sharley and Hamilton 2016). The Lewiston Historic District Boundary Increase area was subsequently reconfigured, in consultation with the City, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Idaho Historic Sites Review Board, to exclude areas with primarily noncontributing buildings. The resulting Boundary Increase area, roughly bounded by Beachey, Capital and D streets on the north, 9th and 10th streets on the east, the bluffs and F Street on the south, and 5th and 6th streets on the west (Figures 7 and 8), contains 50 contributing buildings, one of which is already a NRHP listed property, and 16 noncontributing buildings, two of which are modern.

The historical significance of the Boundary Increase area is its ongoing contribution to the City's economic vitality, as well as its ability to illustrate Lewiston's community development patterns. Association with the historical themes of Commerce and Community Planning and Development qualify the area for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as an expanded portion of the Lewiston Historic District, under Criterion A at the local level, representing the 1890s through 1966 period. Although the Boundary Increase area contributed continuously to the City's commercial success from the 1890s to the present, 1966 was selected as the terminal

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Period of Significance date since, in addition to the standard 50-year minimal age for listing properties on the NRHP, six years elapsed between construction of the 1966 Boundary Increase area buildings and construction of the next Boundary Increase area building in 1972.

In addition to historical significance, properties must retain sufficient integrity—of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association—to qualify for NRHP listing. As noted in the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*:

Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past....All seven qualities do not need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of past time and place is evident (National Park Service [NPS] 1997a:4).

The National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* provides more specific guidance:

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features.... without which a property can no long be identified... (NPS 1997b:46).

As is typical of prosperous communities, most buildings in the Boundary Increase area have been altered through replacement of doors, windows and other fabric and stylistic updates to the storefronts. Despite these changes, nearly all historical buildings in the present project retain sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as historical buildings and, in many cases, replacement fabric has become historical in its own right. .

Although the integrity requirements for individual listing in the NRHP are quite stringent, more leniency is generally employed when identifying resources that can contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a historic district. Based on the explanation of integrity and definition of contributing versus non-contributing in Section 7, more leniency is generally also employed when nominating a resource under Criterion A,. For the present project, all historical buildings were considered contributing to an expanded Lewiston Historic District if they retain sufficient historic form or historic fabric to remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front. contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a historic district. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* notes:

For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since the period of significance (NPS 1997b:46).

More leniency is generally also employed when nominating a resource under Criterion A, rather than under Criterion C, although integrity must still be sufficient to convey the property's historical significance (NPS 1997b:46). Leniency can also be employed for rare examples of a property type:

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho

County and State

The [rare] property must have the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic character or information. The rarity...of the type may justify accepting a greater degree of alteration or fewer features, provided that enough of the property survives for it to be a significant resource (NPS 1997b:47).

Examples of rare property types within the present Boundary Increase area include the ca. 1905 Lewiston Dray Company building (Resource Number 45), probably the only historic livery stable remaining in the downtown area, and the 1882 Grostein Residence/Vassar Funeral Home (Resource Number 66), one of the oldest surviving buildings in the central business district and the oldest funeral home in Lewiston. Both of these buildings retain their key character defining features, remaining recognizable as historic buildings. Historical photographs are available for Resource Number 66: despite changes in cladding and other fabric the building's appearance is relatively little changed from that of the early twentieth century (Alford 2014:28, 108; Branting 2013:114).

Replacement fabric added during a property's period of significance can become historic in its own right. Examples of such buildings within the present Boundary Increase area include the Modernist/Googie McMonigle Chevrolet building (Resource Number 52), the Modernist/Brutalist Chas. Parker Auto Sales Agency (Resource Number 27), and numerous other buildings updated during the mid-century period.

Although one commercial building within the Boundary Increase area (Resource Number 66) was moved to its present location—in 1912—and another commercial building (Resource Number 4) is presently owned by a religious organization and used as a church, Criteria Considerations generally apply to an entire district or to major resources within the district and would not apply in the present case (NPS 1997b:25).

In summary, the Boundary Increase area as a whole retains its historic spatial organization in the irregular grid of streets and distinctive distribution of buildings. The majority of buildings within the Boundary Increase area also retain integrity. Historical buildings in the present Boundary Increase area contribute to an expanded Lewiston Historic District if they retain sufficient historic form or historic fabric to remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, that is, they retain the key character defining features noted in the individual Section 7 building descriptions.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

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County and State

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County and State

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Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley, WA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: approximately 30 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 11 | Easting: 497936 | Northing: 5141081 |
| 2. Zone: 11 | Easting: 498385 | Northing: 5140755 |
| 3. Zone: 11 | Easting: 498274 | Northing: 5140437 |
| 4. Zone: 11 | Easting : 497973 | Northing: 5140791 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Boundary Increase area is an irregularly shaped parcel, roughly bounded by Beachey, Capital and D streets on the north, 9th and 10th streets on the east, the Normal Hill bluffs and F Street on the south, and 5th and 6th streets on the west (see Figures 7 and 8).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Boundary Increase area were drawn to include the greatest concentration of buildings, constructed during the 1890s to 1966 period, that retain sufficient integrity to qualify as contributing resources. Areas with concentrations of modern or non-contributing buildings were excluded.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ann Sharley, Senior Architectural Historian, Principal Investigator, and Fran Hamilton, Senior Archaeologist

organization: Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!)

street & number: 109 Holiday Rd.

city or town: Spokane Valley state: Washington zip code: 99016

e-mail: ann@AHAexclamation.com phone: (509) 998-5074

date: 9 May 2017, revised 19 January 2018

name/title: Jacqui Gilbert, Regional Initiatives Planner

organization: City of Lewiston

street & number: 215 D St. / P.O. Box 617

city or town: Lewiston state: Idaho zip code: 83501

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

e-mail: JGilbert@CityofLewiston.org
telephone: 208-746-1318
date: 9 May 2017, revised 19 January 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
Included in Section 7.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
Included in Section 7 (sketch map) and Additional Documentation section (photograph sketch map).
- **Additional items:** Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.
Required SHPO Inventory List Forms included in Section 7.
- **Index of Embedded Figures:** As required by the National Register Photo Policy Factsheet.
Included in Additional Documentation section.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and don't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log / Index of Embedded Figures

Name of Property:	Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
City or Vicinity:	Lewiston
County:	Nez Perce County
State:	Idaho
Name of Photographer:	Ann Sharley, unless otherwise noted
Date of Photographs:	August, September 2016, unless otherwise noted
Location of Original Digital Files:	AHA!, 109 S. Holiday Rd., Spokane Valley, WA

Figure 1, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0001

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description of Photograph: Main Street at the western edge of the Lewiston Historic District Boundary Expansion area. View to the southeast.

Figure 2, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0002

Description of Photograph: Main Street as viewed from 9th Street; large building in center is the Masonic Temple (Resource Number 28). View to the northwest.

Figure 3, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0003

Description of Photograph: The south side of Main Street as viewed from 8th Street; building in center is the Roxy Theater (Resource Number 10). View to the west.

Figure 4, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0004

Description of Photograph: Main Street as viewed from 7th Street; building at far left is the west section of The Diamond Shop (Resource Number 5). View to the west.

Figure 5, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0005

Description of Photograph: Ninth Street as viewed from D Street; building at right is Idaho Impressions Inc. (Resource Number 42). View to the southwest.

Figure 6, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0006

Description of Photograph: New 6th Street; building at far left is the former Auto Body Works (Resource Number 56). View to the north.

Figure 7

Description: Locations of original Lewiston Historic District and 2017 Boundary Increase area. Adapted from Clarkston, Wash.-Idaho 7.5-minute USGS map, 1971.

Figure 8

Description: Boundary Increase area, showing building numbers assigned during the nomination process. Adapted from Google Earth aerial photograph, 2015.

Figure 9

Description: Historical photographs of Main Street from ca. 1940 and ca. 1960 postcards, view to the west; the building at the far right of both images is now Sylvan Furniture (Resource Number 33) and the Breier Building (Resource Number 36) is visible in the distance. Post cards courtesy of Ann Sharley collection.

Figure 10, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0007

Description of Photograph: Original columns and arched transom lights discovered in November 2016 beneath a stucco and tile update of the Largent's (Resource Number 11) façade; view to the southwest. Photograph courtesy of Jacqui Gilbert, City of Lewiston.

Figure 11, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0008

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description of Photograph: Storefront at 844 Main (Resource Number 20); view to the south. Transom lights have been covered.

Figure 12, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0009

Description of Photograph: Detail of I.O.O.F. fraternal lodge (Resource Number 41); view to the north.

Figure 13, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0010

Description of Photograph: Liberty Theater (Resource Number 40); view to the north.

Figure 14, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0011

Description of Photograph: Former residence, former funeral home (Resource Number 66); view to southeast.

Figure 15, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0012

Description of Photograph: Former bottling plant, former commercial laundry (Resource Number 65); view to southeast.

Figure 16, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0013

Description of Photograph: Former livery stable, former freight company (Resource Number 45); view to southwest.

Figure 17, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0014

Description of Photograph: Example of Italianate style: Building at 908 Idaho Street (Resource Number 65), north and west (front) sides; view to the southeast.

Figure 18, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0015

Description of Photograph: Example of Romanesque Revival style: Detail of upper level at 618-28 Main Street (Resource Number 3), north (front) elevation; view to the south.

Figure 19, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0016

Description of Photograph: Example of Queen Anne – Free Classic style: House at 224 9th Street (Resource Number 63), south and east (front) sides; view to the northwest.

Figure 20, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0017

Description of Photograph: Example of Colonial Revival style: Building at 816 and 818 Main (Resource Number 16), east and north (front) sides; view to the west.

Figure 21, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0018

Description of Photograph: Example of Renaissance Revival style: Building at 855 Main Street (Resource Number 28), south (front) elevation; view to the northeast.

Figure 22, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0019

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description of Photograph: Example of Classical Revival style (upper level): Building at 714 Main Street (Resource Number 10), north (front) elevation; view to the southwest.

Figure 23, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0020

Description of Photograph: Example of Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular style: Building at 835 F Street (Resource Number 51), south (front) elevation; view to the northeast.

Figure 24, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0021

Description of Photograph: Example of Spanish Eclectic style: Apartment building at 240 New 6th Street (Resource Number 58), east and south (front) sides; view to the west.

Figure 25, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0022

Description of Photograph: Example of Art Deco/Art Moderne style: Building at 505 Capital Street (Resource Number 47), west and south (front) sides; view to the northeast.

Figure 26, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0023

Description of Photograph: Example International style: Building at 856 F Street (Resource Number 59), east (front) and north sides; view to the west.

Figure 27, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0024

Description of Photograph: Example of Googie / Exaggerated Modern style: Building at 831 and 833 F Street and 119 New 6th Street (Resource Number 52), west and south sides; view to the east.

Figure 28, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0025

Description of Photograph: Example of Brutalism style: Building at 859 Main Street (Resource Number 27), south (front) side; view to the northeast.

Figure 29, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0026

Description of Photograph: Example of Utilitarian / Industrial building type: Building at 132 New 6th Street (Resource Number 57), east and south sides; view to the west.

Figure 30, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0027

Description of Photograph: Example of Undifferentiated Modernist styles: Building at 625 D Street (Resource Number 44), south and east sides; view to the northwest.

Figure 31, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0028

Description of Photograph: Building at 602, 604 Main Street (Resource Number 1); view to the southwest.

Figure 32, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0029

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description of Photograph: Building at 610, 610½ Main Street (Resource Number 2); view to the west.

Figure 33, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0030

Description of Photograph: Building at 618-628 Main Street (Resource Number 3); view to the southwest.

Figure 34, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0031

Description of Photograph: Building at 630 Main Street (Resource Number 4); view to the southwest.

Figure 35, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0032

Description of Photograph: Building at 642 Main Street (Resource Number 5); view to the southwest.

Figure 36, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0033

Description of Photograph: Building at 700 Main Street (Resource Number 6); view to the southwest.

Figure 37, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0034

Description of Photograph: Building at 704 Main Street (Resource Number 7); view to the southwest.

Figure 38, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0035

Description of Photograph: Building at 706, 708 Main Street (Resource Number 8); view to the southwest.

Figure 39, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0036

Description of Photograph: Building at 710, 710½ Main Street (Resource Number 9); view to the southwest.

Figure 40 (Same as Figure 22)

Figure 41, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0037

Description of Photograph: Building at 716 Main Street (Resource Number 11), September 2016; view to the southwest.

Figure 42 (Same as Figure 10)

Figure 43, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0038

Description of Photograph: Building at 800 Main Street (west) (Resource Number 12); view to the southeast.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 44, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0039

Description of Photograph: Building at 800 Main Street (east) (Resource Number 13); view to the west.

Figure 45, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0040

Description of Photograph: Building at 810 Main Street (Resource Number 14); view to the southwest.

Figure 46, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0041

Description of Photograph: Building at 812, 814 Main Street (Resource Number 15); view to the southwest.

Figure 47, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0042

Description of Photograph: Building at 816-818 Main Street (Resource Number 16); view to the southwest.

Figure 48, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0043

Description of Photograph: Building at 826-830 Main Street (Resource Number 17); view to the southwest.

Figure 49, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0044

Description of Photograph: Building at 832 Main Street (Resource Number 18); view to the south.

Figure 50, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0045

Description of Photograph: Building at 836-840 Main Street (Resource Number 19); view to the south.

Figure 51, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0046

Description of Photograph: Building at 842-848½ Main Street (Resource Number 20); view to the southwest.

Figure 52, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0047

Description of Photograph: Building at 850 Main Street (Resource Number 21); view to the southwest.

Figure 53, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0048

Description of Photograph: Building at 852 Main Street (Resource Number 22); view to the southwest.

Figure 54, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0049

Description of Photograph: Buildings joined to form 854 Main Street (Resource Numbers 23 and 24); view to the southwest.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 55 (Same as Figure 54)

Figure 56, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0050

Description of Photograph: Building at 868 Main Street (Resource Number 25); view to the west.

Figure 57, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0051

Description of Photograph: Building at 861, 863 Main Street (Resource Number 26); view to the north.

Figure 58 (Same as Figure 28)

Figure 59, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0052

Description of Photograph: Building at 855 Main Street (Resource Number 28); view to the north.

Figure 60, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0053

Description of Photograph: Building at 835 Main Street (Resource Number 29); view to the northeast.

Figure 61, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0054

Description of Photograph: Building at 825 Main Street (east) (Resource Number 30); view to the northeast.

Figure 62, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0055

Description of Photograph: Building at 825 Main Street (west) (Resource Number 31); view to the north.

Figure 63, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0056

Description of Photograph: Building at 821 Main Street (Resource Number 32); view to the northeast.

Figure 64, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0057

Description of Photograph: Building at 815 Main Street (Resource Number 33); view to the northeast.

Figure 65, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0058

Description of Photograph: Building at 803 Main Street (Resource Number 34); view to the east.

Figure 66, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0059

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description of Photograph: Building at 703 Main Street (Resource Number 35); view to the northeast.

Figure 67, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0060

Description of Photograph: Building at 631-635 Main Street (Resource Number 36); view to the north.

Figure 68, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0061

Description of Photograph: Building at 631 Main Street (Resource Number 37); view to the north.

Figure 69, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0062

Description of Photograph: Building at 623 Main Street (Resource Number 38); view to the northeast.

Figure 70, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0063

Description of Photograph: Building at 621 Main Street (Resource Number 39); view to the southwest.

Figure 71 (Same as Figure 13)

Figure 72, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0064

Description of Photograph: Building at 609 Main Street (Resource Number 41); view to the north.

Figure 73, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0065

Description of Photograph: Building at 844 D / 121 9th Street (Resource Number 42); view to the west.

Figure 74 (Same as Figure 30)

Figure 75, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0066

Description of Photograph: Building at 225 7th Street (Resource Number 45); view to the northwest.

Figure 76, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0067

Description of Photograph: Building at 523 D Street (Resource Number 46); view to the north.

Figure 77, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0068

Description of Photograph: Building at 505 Capital Street (Resource Number 47); view to the east.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 78, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0069

Description of Photograph: Building at 502 Beachey Street (Resource Number 48); view to the southeast.

Figure 79, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0070

Description of Photograph: Building at 508 Beachey Street (Resource Number 49); view to the southeast.

Figure 80, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0071

Description of Photograph: Building at 847 F Street (Resource Number 50); view to the north.

Figure 81 (Same as Figure 23)

Figure 82 (Same as Figure 27)

Figure 83, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0072

Description of Photograph: Building at 818 F Street (Resource Number 53); view to the west.

Figure 84, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0073

Description of Photograph: Building at 124 New 6th Street (north) (Resource Number 54); view to the northwest.

Figure 85, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0074

Description of Photograph: Building at 124 New 6th Street (south) (Resource Number 55); view to the northwest.

Figure 86, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0075

Description of Photograph: Building at 132 New 6th Street (east) (Resource Number 56); view to the north.

Figure 87 (Same as Figure 29)

Figure 88 (Same as Figure 24)

Figure 89 (Same as Figure 26)

Figure 90, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0076

Description of Photograph: Building at 142 9th Street (Resource Number 60); view to the northwest.

Figure 91, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0077

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Description of Photograph: Building at 216 9th Street (Resource Number 61); view to the west.

Figure 92, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0078

Description of Photograph: Building at 206 9th Street (Resource Number 62); view to the west.

Figure 93 (Same as Figure 19)

Figure 94, Photograph ID_NezPerceCo_LewistonHDBndIncr_0079

Description of Photograph: Building at 209 9th Street (Resource Number 64); view to the southeast.

Figure 95 (Same as Figure 17)

Figure 96 (Same as Figure 14)

Figure 97

Description: Historical photograph of Main Street from ca. 1900 postcard, probably within the original Lewiston Historic District west of the present Boundary Increase area. Post card courtesy of Ann Sharley collection.

Figure 98

Description: Historical photograph of Lewiston's Masonic Temple (Resource Number 28), from ca. 1910 postcard. Post card courtesy of Ann Sharley collection.

Figure 99

Description: Boundary Increase area photograph locations. Due to space constraints, photographs in the required SHPO Inventory List Forms showing every Boundary Increase area building—Nomination photograph numbers 25 to 77—are not plotted. Adapted from Google Earth aerial photograph, 2015.

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

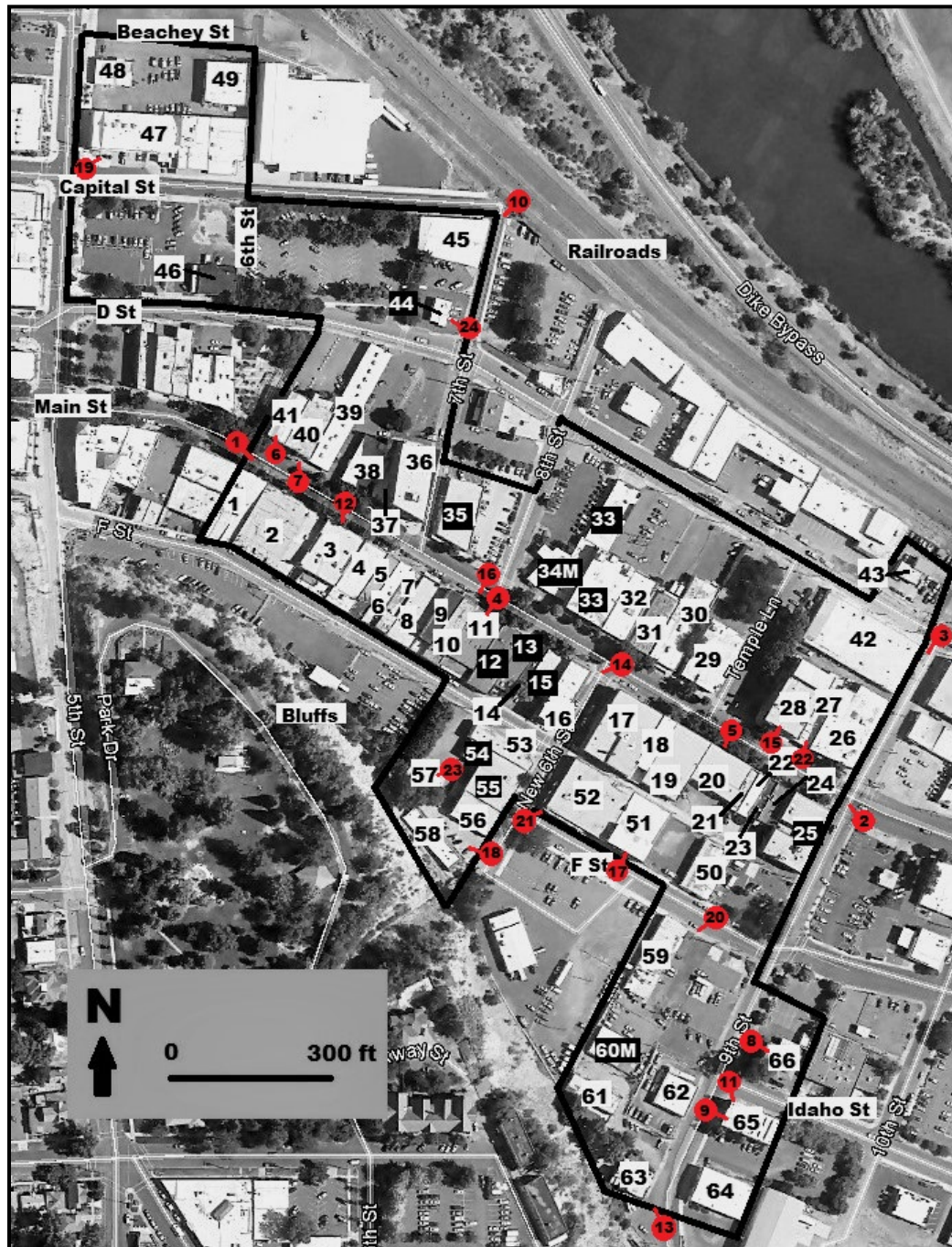


Figure 97. Boundary Increase area photograph locations; numbers in the red circles are the last digits of the Nomination photograph ID numbers and tick marks indicate the camera direction. Due to space constraints, photographs in the SHPO Inventory List Forms showing every Boundary Increase building—Nomination photograph ID numbers 28 to 79—are not plotted (adapted from 2015 Google Earth aerial photograph).

Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.